

YORKSHIRE RARE AND SCARCE BIRDS REPORT 2001



Yorkshire Naturalists' Union

YORKSHIRE NATURALISTS' UNION

**YORKSHIRE RARE AND SCARCE
BIRDS REPORT 2001**

COMPILED BY

**M. BARNETT
G. E. DOBBS
D. R. MIDDLETON
J. PEWTRESS
R. S. SLACK**

EDITED BY

G. E. DOBBS

COPYRIGHT YORKSHIRE NATURALISTS' UNION 2003[©]

Decisions of the Reports Committee are regularly posted on the YNU website

Sales of this Report are facilitated by the co-operation of wardens from the RSBP and the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, to whom we extend our thanks.

Yorkshire Naturalists' Union

Registered Charity No. 224018

Subscriptions

Subscription rates are:

Members	£20 per annum
Associate Members	£5 per annum (living at same address)
Affiliated Societies	£25 per annum
Senior Citizens	£15 per annum (apply to the Treasurer)
Institutions (UK)	£25 per annum
Institutions (overseas)	£28 per annum

These are due on January 1st and should be paid to:

Mr J.A. Newbould (Treasurer)

Registered Office

Stoneycroft, 3 Brookmead Close, Sutton Poyntz,
Weymouth, Dorset. DT3 6RS. England.

+(44) 1305 837384

e-mail: janenewbald@aol.com

Website address: www.ynu.org.uk



CONTENTS

Reports Committee membership	4
Introduction	5
Calendar	7
Systematic List 2001	14
Categories B, D and E	58
Additions and Omissions to previous reports	64
List of Contributors	66
Local Reports received	68
Description Requirements	69
Rare Breeding Birds in Yorkshire	71
Proposed Review of Yorkshire Bean Geese Records	72
Review of Yorkshire Caspian Gull Records	76

Front Cover Photograph: **Little Bunting, Filey, I. Leach**

YORKSHIRE NATURALISTS' UNION ORNITHOLOGICAL SECTION

REPORTS COMMITTEE

Chairman: **G. E. Dobbs** 12 Park Avenue, Princes Avenue, Hull. HU5 3ER.
Tel: 01482 341524 E-mail: geoffdobbs@aol.com

Secretary: **J. Pewtress** 31 Percy End, Kirby Moorside, York. YO62 6DQ
Tel: 01751 431001 E-mail: jim.pewtress@btopenworld.com

Vice-County Recorders:

VC 61: **D. R. Middleton** "The Siskins", 34 Hull Road, Hornsea,
East Yorkshire Tel: 01964 536848

VC 62: **R. S. Slack** 64 Sundew Gardens, High Green, Sheffield.
S35 4DU Tel: 0114 284 5300
E-mail: russells_sovereign@yahoo.co.uk

VC 63: **M. Barnett** 12 Woodlands Close, Denby Dale, Huddersfield.
HD8 7RH Tel: 01484 865961

L. J. Degnan 14 Fiddlers Drive, Armthorpe, Doncaster,
DN3 3TT Tel: 01302 835094
E-mail: lance.degnan@virgin.net

VC 64: **J. Pewtress**, address as above

VC 65: **N. J. Morgan** "Linden", Church View, Ainderby Steeple,
Northallerton. DL7 9PU Tel: 01609 770168
E-mail: nick.morgan1@virgin.net

Division of VC 63/64

Lance Degnan: Barnsley Bird Study Group, Blacktoft Sands RSPB, Doncaster
& District O.S., Rotherham & District O.S., Sheffield Bird Study Group, SK 58

Mike Barnett: Fairburn Ings RSBP, Halifax Birdwatchers' Club, Huddersfield
Birdwatchers' Club, Castleford Nats. and Ardsley Res, Leeds Birdwatchers'
Club, Sorby NHS, Wakefield NHS, Five Towns Bird Group

Jim Pewtress: all other VC 64 areas

INTRODUCTION

Recording

Record submission has again been of a high standard, with most records being received promptly, with only records from Bempton and Flamborough not supported with descriptions, and these are therefore not included in this report. The descriptions submitted of certain species continue to provoke discussion amongst the Records Committee members, particularly those of Bean Goose, European Honey Buzzard, Montagu's Harrier and Caspian Gull. Some descriptions of these raptors placed too much reliance on size and "jizz", and it is important to note plumage details where possible. A proposed review of Bean Goose records is included later in this report, together with a review of Caspian Gull records.

The first half of the year was generally cool and wet with periods of strong winds, although these were mostly westerly in origin. The number of commoner migrants observed was depressed, perhaps more so than the numbers of scarce and rare migrants. Recording was not helped by the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the spring, which severely curtailed bird-watching activity. Many footpaths and reserves were closed, including the Spurn peninsular from 26th February until 28th April. The second half of the year was exceptionally mild.

A number of claims of national rarities for the county for 2001 were rejected by the British Birds Rarities Committee, including Yellow-billed Diver (Hornsea), Great Egret (Bretton lakes), Pallid Harrier (Spurn), Red-footed Falcon (Sheffield), Black-winged Pratincole (Spurn), Great Snipe (Ellerton Ings), Long-billed Dowitcher (Hornsea), Caspian Tern (Farnham GP), Alpine Swift (Cawood), and Olive-backed Pipit (Spurn). This was a relatively high number, and worthy of note. It is understood that the Pallid Harrier record may be re-examined.

Acknowledgements and apology

Thanks are again due to the assistance of the editors of local bird reports in the county, and the Vice-County Recorders who collated and adjudicated on records. Particular thanks are due to the writers Dale Middleton (divers to Spoonbill), Jim Pewtress (geese to raptors), Mike Barnett (waders and gulls), and Russell Slack (passerines). Thanks are also extended to Paul Leonard for his artwork and to the photographers Mike Ashforth, John Harriman, Iain Leach, Roy Lyon, Dave Mansell and Mike Richardson. Thanks also to Jim Pewtress for preparing the graphs and the maps using DMAP. The editor would like to apologise for the late appearance of this report, due to the theft in May 2003 of the computer with the finished draft.

Highlights

An eagerly awaited first county record was a Red-flanked Bluetail, found at Skinningrove on 25th September. 2001 saw the quite unexpected first record of Bobolink for the county, found at Easington Long Bank on 27th October. In addition, "firsts" were recorded for two birds currently regarded as subspecies by BOURC, a Black Brant, and a well-documented Caspian Gull, both at Spurn. The year will be remembered by sea-watchers for the exceptional number of 41 Cory's Shearwaters reported, together with the county's second Madeira/Cape Verde Petrel.

Other records of note included the county's third and fourth Pallid Swifts, the fourth Pine Bunting, sixth Lesser Yellowlegs, ninth Thrush Nightingale, tenth Cetti's Warbler, eleventh Great Reed Warbler, and thirteenth American Wigeon and Wilson's Phalarope. A White-rumped Sandpiper at Old Moor on 17th and 18th June was the county's first spring record. Many observers also appreciated the singing Savi's Warbler at Old Moor, and the Ferruginous Duck at Watton NR was the first in the county for 11 years.

Lower numbers than usual of wintering scarce grebes were reported, there were far fewer Osprey records and Roseate Terns than in the previous year, and Horned Larks were again scarce. Only one Great Shearwater was reported, and two Pallas's Warblers, the same number as Radde's and one less than the number of Dusky Warblers!

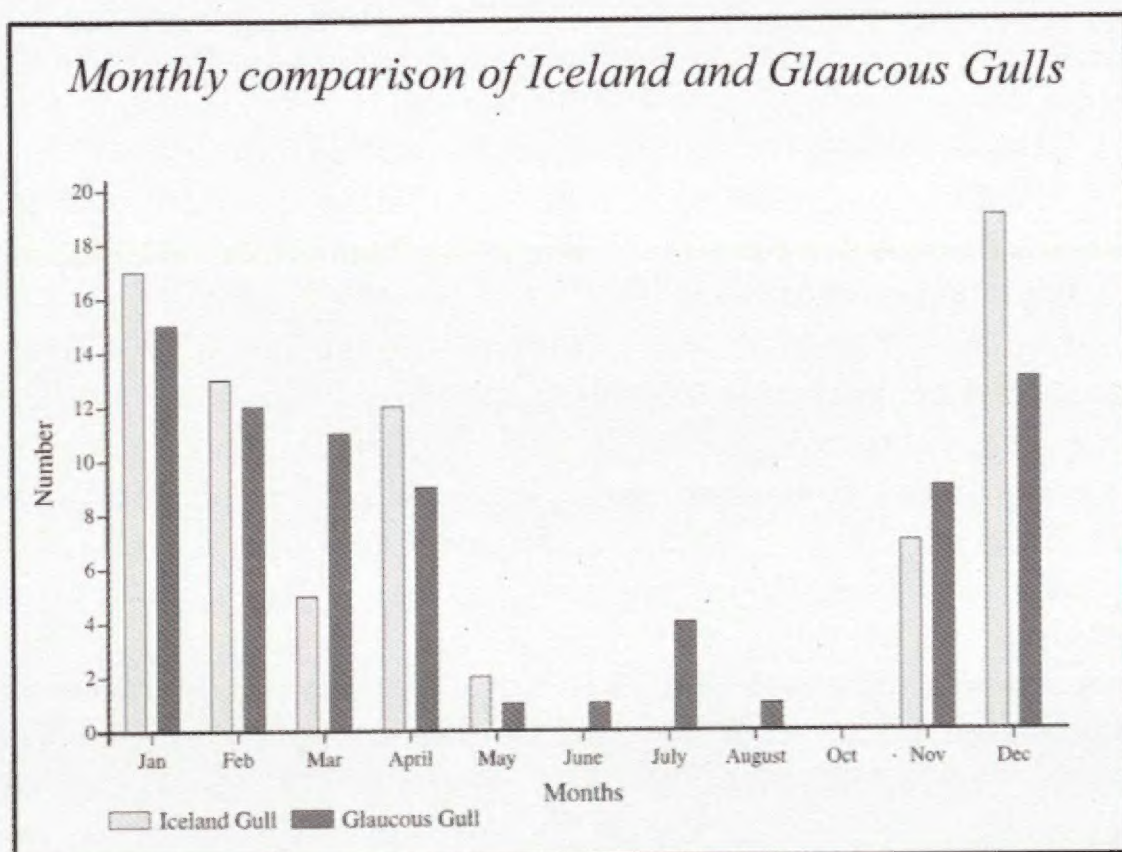
As expected, the number of Little Egrets reported continued to rise, thereby justifying the Committee's decision to remove it from the description list. Nineteen Bitterns were reported, 24 Spoonbills and record numbers of Mandarin Ducks, now establishing a breeding stronghold on the River Wharfe. Despite the generally poor spring, three Subalpine Warblers were seen, and two Great Egrets were reported, a now annual event.



CALENDAR 2001

January

There was a cold and frozen start to the year, with snow lying on the ground from 2000. Slavonian Grebes remained at Blackmoorfoot Res and Scaling Dam Res, with a Black-necked Grebe at Winterset Res and a Common Crane was still in the Lower Derwent Valley. Great Bitterns were more easily seen at this time at their traditional wintering sites at Winterset and Potteric Carr. The weather gradually warmed to 17th and in this period, highlights included a 15 Tundra Bean Geese at West Ayton on 7th, a Hooded Crow at Flamborough on 8th and an Egyptian Goose at Scaling Dam Res on 14th. A Ring-billed Gull took up residence on the River Tees at Stockton from 16th to 19th and when wintry conditions returned on 17th it could sometimes be seen standing on the ice, and many inland waters were frozen until 23rd only thawing completely on 25th. On 18th, a drake Green-winged Teal was found at North Duffield Carrs, and the county's first Black Brant appeared at Spurn Point on 20th, remaining until 23rd May. High pressure returned to end of month with clear frosty nights, and the pick of the birds both turned up on 27th, when a Great Grey Shrike was found at Bell Flask Quarry and a drake Ferruginous Duck at Watton NR. A number of Iceland Gulls were noted at inland sites towards the month's end.



February

Icy conditions were only on the first day, with a thaw on 2nd followed by wet and windy conditions from the first week. Iceland Gulls continued to be reported in

the first week, with more Glaucous Gulls in the second week. High pressure returned from the second week of February, with sunny days but cold nights. A Common Crane was found at Easington Long Bank on 11th, and two Velvet Scoters were reported from Flamborough on 16th. Cooler northerlies then returned until the month's end leading to two Slavonian Grebes appearing in Filey Bay, a Red-necked Grebe off Scarborough and both Great Northern and Black-throated Divers off Hornsea, with Long-tailed Ducks reported from a few of coastal sites.

March

The start of March saw continuing high pressure, north-easterly winds and exceptionally cold nights, with -9°C recorded, the coldest March temperature since 1963, recorded on 6th. During this period, white-winged gulls and scarce divers and grebes continued to be reported, but the undoubted highlight was a male Pine Bunting found at Filey CP on 3rd. By 7th, the cold weather had been replaced by a low-pressure system, milder westerly and southerly winds. A Hooded Crow was seen at Spurn on 14th and a Firecrest at Driffeld on 15th.

Cold easterlies in the latter half of the month led to heavy snowfall in West Yorkshire on 22nd, and easterlies prevailed to 29th. Three Little Auks were reported from the coast between 17th and 19th, three Firecrests appeared at Spurn on 26th, but Filey again produced the star attraction with a fine male Rustic Bunting that remained from 26th to 31st. Ospreys started to pass through the county from 28th, the same day that a White Stork appeared in the Derwent Valley and began a tour of East Yorkshire, a Common Crane flew south at Spurn on 30th, and a Rough-legged Buzzard was seen over Gouthwaite Res on 31st.

April

There was a wet and cold start to the month, with low pressure until 10th, followed by freezing northerlies accompanied by sleet and snow until 21st. Together with Foot and Mouth restrictions, these conditions were not conducive to observing migration. In the first few days a couple of Firecrests were reported on the coast, Ospreys continued to be reported, and both Glaucous and Iceland Gulls were prominent in reports from the first fortnight. A Little Egret appeared at BPNR on 7th, a harbinger of things to come, and a Ring-necked Duck at Routh Quarry on 10th remained in the area for a few weeks.

Southerly winds from 22nd brought a surprise in the form of a summer-plumaged drake Long-tailed Duck at Brough Haven on 23rd. Equally welcome was a Savi's Warbler, also on 23rd, at Old Moor Wetlands, remaining for six days. On 24th, a Eurasian Spoonbill was at Blacktoft and a Green-winged Teal was found at New Swillington Ings. The next day a Common Nightingale was found in the Canal Hedge at Spurn, and on the 26th the first Subalpine Warbler appeared at Spurn. Black-necked Grebes started to re-appear at inland sites. Spring migrants were certainly arriving, and on unusually early dates. On 29th two Wrynecks were found, at Sammy's Point and at Spurn.

May

High pressure persisted for the first eight days, with sunny conditions but some frosty nights. Winds were mostly from a northerly vector, with some westerlies. Eurasian Spoonbills continued to appear, with reports from Blacktoft and Fairburn at the start of the month. On 3rd, a Bluethroat and the year's second Subalpine Warbler were reported from Spurn. An Egyptian Goose from Nottinghamshire arrived at Routh Quarry on 6th. On 10th, the year's first Red-backed Shrike was at Spurn and the first trips of Dotterel appeared on 11th. There was an influx of birds on 12th, with two Montagu's Harriers, at Filey CP and Sammy's Point Easington, four Temminck's Stints at North Cave Wetlands, and Bluethroat and Thrush Nightingale at Spurn. This purple patch continued with Red-throated Pipit at Filey on 13th, Great Reed Warbler at Coatham Marsh on 15th and 16th, and another Bluethroat, this time at Bempton on 16th, and a Red-rumped Swallow at Southfield Res on 17th.

Towards the end of the month, temperatures began to rise with some southerly winds. A Greater Short-toed Lark was at Spurn on 18th, and three Red-rumped Swallows flew south there on 19th, when two Golden Orioles were also new arrivals in East Yorkshire. A European Bee-eater flew over Spurn on 20th, and a female Serin was seen on wires at Spurn on 21st. The 23rd saw another good fall of rarities, with Filey recording Common Rosefinch and Ortolan Bunting, and Spurn recording another Subalpine Warbler, a Red-breasted Flycatcher and yet another Red-rumped Swallow. Honey Buzzards re-appeared in the northern forests. The highlight of this period was a Pallid Swift at Nosterfield on 28th, but also appreciated was a summer-plumaged Black Guillemot regularly to be seen off Flamborough Head from 31st May to 2nd June.

June

June 1st was calm, with a European Bee-eater at Spurn. North-westerly gales arrived on 2nd, and there were flash floods in some parts of West Yorkshire. A Great Northern Diver passed Flamborough and a European Storm-petrel passed Spurn on 2nd, with a Long-tailed Duck in Filey Bay, and a Black Guillemot flew north there. Three Great Northern Divers were noted on the coast on 3rd and another European Storm-petrel was seen at Spurn.

Lighter winds from the east then brought increasingly warm weather. On 4th breeding Marsh Warblers were discovered at Flamborough Head and one was singing at Filey Dams on 10th. A Black Guillemot flew south at Long Nab, Burniston on 9th, perhaps the same bird as at Flamborough and Filey a few days earlier. Other birds reported during the month included a scattering of Black-necked Grebes, Little Egrets and Montagu's Harriers. Highlights were White-rumped Sandpiper at Old Moor wetlands on 17th, Red-rumped Swallow at Spurn on 19th, Red-footed Falcon at Bempton and Rosy Starling at Murton near York, both on 22nd, Alpine Swift at Burniston on 27th and another Rosy Starling at Haxby on 30th. The month ended with a heat wave and thunderstorms.

July

July was mostly dry and warm, with a predominantly south-westerly airflow prevailing most of the first half. Although the month was typically quiet for passerine migrants, the conditions were favourable for some seabirds. The first Mediterranean Shearwater was noted on 1st at Flamborough, with others on 4th, 9th, 27th and 30th. However, it was Cory's Shearwater that grabbed the headlines, with thirteen reports received, the first at Long Nab, Burniston and Filey on 7th. A Caspian Gull was found at Spurn on 7th, a potential county first. Good numbers of European Storm-petrels were caught and ringed at both Filey and Flamborough during the month, with two caught at Skinningrove. On 9th, a male Red-necked Phalarope was seen at Blacktoft Sands, and there was a Pectoral Sandpiper there on 28th. After a brief spell of northerlies, westerlies resumed at the end of the month.

August

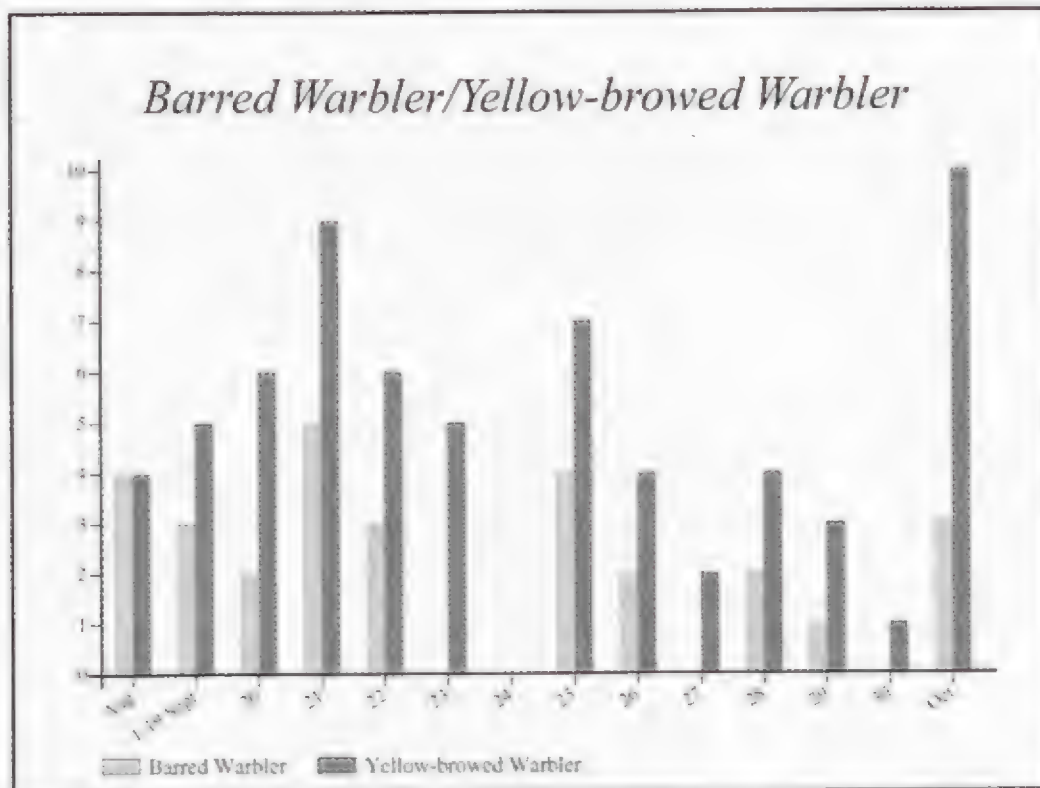
Westerlies continued at the start of the month, and sea-watching remained the most productive activity for birders. Twenty-one further reports of Cory's Shearwater were received, although how many individuals were involved is hard to determine. Only one report of Great Shearwater was received, from Atwick on 15th. Small numbers of Roseate Terns began to be reported from the coast from the start of the month, seven Long-tailed Skuas flew south at Flamborough on 9th, and increasing numbers of Yellow-legged Gulls were noted from a wide range of sites, mostly inland. Blacktoft Sands hosted a Spotted Crake for a few days from 5th and a Red-necked Grebe on 9th.

A stiff south-easterly with rain on 18th and 19th favoured Flamborough Head, where both Icterine and Barred Warblers were reported on 18th. Another Barred Warbler was found there on 19th, when there was an Ortolan Bunting at Filey and a Red-backed Shrike at Spurn, with two there on 21st. After this excitement, westerly winds resumed, with northerlies for the last few days. A Grey Phalarope inland at Rodley NR on 26th was an excellent find. The westerlies brought a couple of Pectoral Sandpipers, at Tophill Low on 27th and New Swillington Ings on 31st, while the northerlies accounted for two Barred Warblers at Spurn on 27th and 28th, and Icterine Warblers at Tunstall and Flamborough on 30th.

September

Winds were mostly between west and north for the first half of the month, and again encouraged sea watching. A Mediterranean Shearwater was reported from Filey on 1st, with a further 48 noted during the month, mostly from Flamborough. Also on 1st a Cory's Shearwater and a Sabine's Gull were reported past Flamborough, with ten Long-tailed Skua the following day. A Rosy Starling graced Flamborough on 2nd, with a Common Rosefinch at Spurn. A north-westerly on 3rd brought more good sea-watching, but a strong northerly on 9th changed the species composition, with European Storm-petrel at Spurn, Filey and Burniston, a Leach's Storm-petrel at Spurn, a Sabine's Gull at Flamborough all being reported, together with some Velvet Scoter along the coast and a good passage of Long-

tailed Skuas at both Filey and Spurn. The following day a Surf Scoter was seen flying north off Scarborough, and two further Sabine's Gulls were reported, off Flamborough and South Gare.



A high pressure brought easterlies and rain on 15th, and a Yellow-browed Warbler to Spurn on 16th. Northerly gales on 17th, becoming NNE by 19th, caused serious damage at Spurn. They also brought another flurry of Sabine's Gulls on 17th, with three at Filey, two at Flamborough and one at Atwick, whilst Long-tailed Skua passage peaked on 18th when 24 passed Atwick. On 19th, as conditions calmed, scarce migrants found at Filey included Yellow-browed Warbler, Bluethroat, Red-breasted Flycatcher and Little Bunting, whilst Spurn chipped in with a Greater Short-toed Lark and Bempton with a Red-breasted Flycatcher. Three Red-breasted Flycatchers were found on 20th, one each at South Gare, Scarborough and Flamborough, Barred Warblers were at South Gare and Spurn, and a Common Rosefinch and a Little Bunting were at Flamborough. On 21st, a Corn Crake was flushed at Spurn, a Bluethroat found at Filey, five more Barred Warblers and four Yellow-browed Warblers discovered along the coast, and two more Red-breasted Flycatchers, this time at Redcar and Buckton. Further arrivals on 22nd included Richard's Pipit and Little Bunting at Filey Tip, Red-breasted Flycatcher in Glen Gardens, Filey and Eastern Stonechats at Bempton and Scalby, with three more Barred Warblers and three Yellow-browed Warblers at scattered coastal locations. On 23rd, a Fea's/Zino's Petrel flew north at Flamborough into a north-westerly which brought four Sabine's Gulls to Spurn. Migrants continued to be found along the coast, with another Bluethroat, two Richard's Pipits, four more Barred Warblers, two red-backed Shrikes, a Great Grey Shrike and a Little Bunting. A long-awaited Red-flanked Bluetail accompanied a Common Nightingale and a Dusky Warbler at Cattersty Gill on 25th.

Conditions on 26th again favoured a fall with south-easterly winds and rain, and birds found included a Radde's Warbler, a Bluethroat, a Great Grey Shrike and three Wrynecks at Spurn, an Eastern Stonechat and three Richard's Pipits at Boulby Cliffs, and a Richard's Pipit and Icterine Warbler at Cattersty Gill. Another Radde's Warbler was found on 27th, at South Gare. Activity on the coast then slackened with westerly winds resuming to the end of the month, although a Greater Short-toed Lark was seen at Filey on 29th and 30th and Richard's Pipits, Red-backed Shrikes and Yellow-browed Warblers could still be seen. A Wilson's Phalarope remained at Coatham Marsh for three days from 27th, an American Wigeon lingered at Nosterfield NR from 28th, a Hoopoe was at Wombwell Ings from 28th for a week and a second Hoopoe could be seen at Burton Riggs from 29th.

October

October was the warmest on record, with mostly westerly winds, and consequently much quieter than September for migrants, particularly in the first half. The month began with a White-winged Tern at Hornsea Mere on 1st, remaining to 29th. A Cetti's Warbler was periodically heard singing at Potteric Carr from 7th and later over-wintered. Dusky Warblers were found at Aldbrough on 10th and Ness Point, Whitby on 14th. Winds backed to south-easterly on 17th, and a large influx of commoner drift migrants occurred on 17th and 18th, but not accompanied by any rarities. The Aire Valley Ring-necked Duck was re-found at Otley GP on 20th, when a juvenile White-winged Tern was found at Old Moor Wetlands. A period of south-easterlies set in during the third week, and the supply of Richard's Pipits and Yellow-browed Warblers was restored from 21st, now accompanied by Pallas's Warblers, with singles at South Gare on 21st and Filey on 22nd. A Barred Warbler that was found at Spurn on 21st remained to the unprecedented late date of 2nd December. The first Horned Lark of the autumn appeared at Spurn on 23rd, with the prize find of a Pallid Swift at Filey CP on 24th, but pride of place must go to the Bobolink, a surprise find at Easington Long Bank on 27th, together with a late Corn Crake. Also late were a Red-rumped Swallow at Spurn on 28th and a Great White Egret north there on 31st. A few Little Auks on 31st at Spurn were harbingers of a good November passage.

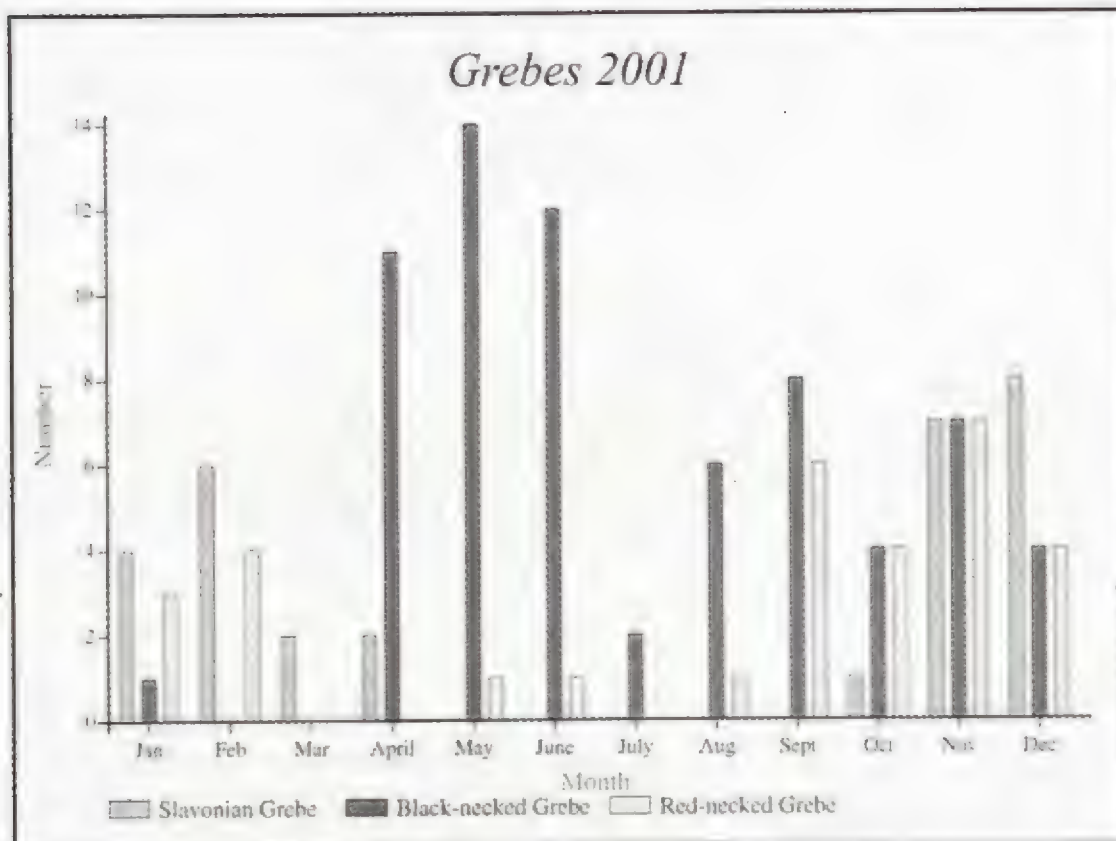
November

This unusually mild month began with heavy rain and westerly winds. 61 Little Auks passed Flamborough on 1st, but the second week saw some strong northerlies, particularly on 8th, and a much larger passage of Little Auks ensued, with peaks at Flamborough of 5015 on 9th and 1304 on 13th. This passage included reasonable numbers of Great Northern and Black-throated Divers, occasional Red-necked Grebes and Black Guillemots and a Grey Phalarope at Spurn on 9th. Elsewhere, on 2nd a Lesser Yellowlegs was found at Tophill Low NR, remaining to 4th, a Grey Phalarope at Blacktoft Sands on 10th, a Great White Egret at High Batts NR from 12th to 15th, a Rough-legged Buzzard at Timble Ings on 15th, and a Richard's

Pipit at Aldbrough on 16th. Another inland Grey Phalarope was discovered, this time at North Duffield Carrs on 20th, and a Rough-legged Buzzard at Filey on 24th was later seen the same day flying north at Harwood Dale Forest and then at Guisborough on 25th. The last week was mild, with a few Slavonian Grebes found on the coast, a Little Egret at New Swillington Ings on 26th, and a Caspian Gull there from 30th.

December

Generally, mild conditions prevailed during the month until freezing northerlies brought snow and heavy frosts on 22nd. Divers and scarce grebes dominated reports, whilst Horned Larks remained scarce all month, with four the maximum count at Filey. On 18th, a drake Green-winged Teal was found at Tophill Low NR, with Rough-legged Buzzards reported from Gouthwaite and Leighton reservoirs on 22nd and 23rd respectively. Christmas was mild until snow arrived again on 29th with cold conditions and large white-winged gulls to see out the year.



SYSTEMATIC LIST 2001

All rare and unusual species in this Report have been considered by the Reports Committee of the YNU and found to be acceptable on the evidence supplied by the observers. Records that require national verification have been submitted and accepted by the *British Birds Rarities Committee (BBRC)*. The sequence and nomenclature used is that of the *BOU Checklist of Birds of Britain and Ireland* (sixth edition, 1992), updated BOU 2001. All **BOURC** Category A and Category C species that comprise species on the British List are included in the Systematic List.

ABBREVIATIONS

BPNR	<i>Beacon Ponds Nature Reserve</i>
CP	<i>Country Park</i>
GC	<i>Golf Course</i>
GP	<i>Gravel Pit</i>
LDNNR	<i>Lower Derwent National Nature Reserve</i>
NR	<i>Nature Reserve</i>
PHENR	<i>Puffin and High Eske Nature Reserve</i>
Res	<i>Reservoir</i>
RVCP	<i>Rother Valley Country Park</i>
SF	<i>Sewage Farm</i>
TLNR	<i>Tophill Low Nature Reserve</i>

SPECIES STATUS

A preliminary statement indicates the status of each species in Yorkshire as included within five Watsonian vice-counties.

Vagrant	Up to 10 records in total since records began
Rare	1-10 individuals each year in the past 10 years
Scarce	11-100 individuals each year in the past 10 years
Uncommon	101-1000 individuals each year in the past 10 years

SPECIES TOTALS in the name line refer to the number of records reported over the last four years, including the current year.

PREVIOUS RECORDS referred to in the status line in this report refer to the number of previous records, not including the current year, accepted by the YNU. If the species is or was under the jurisdiction of **BBRC**, the totals only include records accepted and published by that body. Birds seen at more than one location in the same year and considered to refer to probably the same individual(s) are

regarded as a single record. Birds seen at more than one location in the same year but considered to refer to possibly the same individual(s) are regarded as separate records. In a limited number of occasions, a record may consist of more than one individual (e.g. parties of Bee-eaters *Merops apiaster* and some waders).

SPECIES

BLACK-THROATED DIVER *Gavia arctica* 139,166,74,107

Uncommon coastal passage migrant and winter visitor; rare inland

Small numbers breed in Scotland, but the origin of most of our winter visitors are from Scandinavia and northern Russia.

The first of the year was seen at Spurn Point on 13th January with two the next day off Flamborough Head, where there were three other singles in January, and two on 16th January off Redcar. A first-winter at Elland GP on 21st January remained until 23rd (JB *et al*) flying off from here at mid-day and re-appearing next day at Leeshaw Res, where it stayed until 27th being then seen at Leeming Res and finally at Lower Laithe Res on 31st January. Also on 27th January, one was at Midhope Res, flying off east. Single birds were seen at Jackson's Bay Scarborough on 7th, 8th, and 15th February (MF), on three dates at Flamborough Head during the month, and also at Spurn Point on 7th and 8th February. One flew south at Atwick on 10th (MGH) and at Hornsea on 26th February (WFC). During March only two individuals were recorded, with one at Spurn Point on 2nd and one at Flamborough Head on 24th. There were only five records in April, with singles at Spurn Point on 15th, South Gare on 21st and on three days at Flamborough Head. On 13th May one was at Southfield Res and on 20th a winter-plumaged bird was at Pugney's CP boating lake but flew off north-west at 10.20 (SH). Flamborough Head noted three single birds early in May and the last 'spring' bird with a single on 10th June.

Sightings in autumn began off Marine Drive Scarborough with three on 10th September (RHA) and another flew north there on 19th September (RHA). A single at Spurn Point on 23rd September was followed by two on 24th in Jackson's Bay Scarborough (MF). Flamborough Head sightings were of four lone birds during September with a further four in October. Spurn Point recorded two on three days in October, on 5th, 7th, and 23rd, with a single flying north off Marine Drive Scarborough on 22nd (RHA). During November two were seen at Spurn Point on 2nd, then singles on 4th, 13th and 22nd. Other coastal birds were at Long Nab flying north on 6th (NWA: JWT), Atwick Gap on 8th (WFC) and Barmston on 13th (PP). Three singles flew north off Marine Drive Scarborough on 9th November (RHA) with juveniles seen feeding offshore there on 13th, 22nd, and 28th. (RHA: IA). Two seen off Cromer Point Scarborough on 24th (MF) may have been associated with the latter. A longer staying bird was on Scarborough Mere from 25th November until 2nd December (JHe: PS: JWT *et al*). Flamborough Head recorded 15 individuals on fourteen dates in November and 13 birds on eleven



Black-throated Diver, Scarborough Mere, December, M. Ashforth

dates in December. A single was seen off Mappleton on 18th December (WFC), with all the remaining records relating to Spurn Point in December with one on 1st, four on 2nd, and singles on 19th, 23rd and 31st.

Inland, a long staying juvenile was present at TLNR from 5th November through to 2nd December (TMR *et al*), with one at Redmires Res on 5th and 6th. The only other inland records were in December from Rother Valley CP between 26th and 28th and from Pugney's CP boating lake from 16.00 to dusk on 29th (CEA: IB: CJP: PS).

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER *Gavia immer*

99,158,105,122

Uncommon coastal passage migrant and winter visitor; rare inland

A regular winter visitor from Iceland and Greenland, the nearest breeding grounds of this essentially Nearctic species.

All this year's records were of coastal birds, commencing with singles at Spurn Point on 13th and 14th January, Flamborough Head on 21st, 27th and 30th January and Marske on 28th January. Flamborough Head recorded the lion's share of the records in February, with individuals reported on seven dates. Others included a single at BPNR on 4th, one seen regularly off Filey Brigg from 9th to 21st and another off Atwick on 26th (WFC). The only three seen in March were all from Spurn Point on 1st, 17th and 19th. A single was seen off Filey Brigg on 16th and 17th April. Spurn Point reported lone birds on 16th and 17th May with two being seen there on 20th May. A single at Flamborough Head on 2nd June was followed next day by singles flying north into fresh northerly winds, seen passing both Flamborough Head and Filey Brigg, with an immaculate summer-plumaged bird passing Long Nab Scarborough (NWA). The latest 'spring' birds were off Spurn Point on 4th June and Flamborough Head on 13th June. An out of season individual was off Flamborough Head on 28th August.

In September two flew north off Marine Drive Scarborough (RHA) and one

off Long Nab Burniston (NWA) on 10th, then on the 17th three were noted with one on the sea at Atwick Gap (MGH) and others flying north at Filey Brigg and Marine Drive Scarborough (RHA). Flamborough Head recorded nine during September with three being seen on 21st. One bird spent 19th September in Filey Bay, with another flying north at Atwick Gap on 20th (WFC), and finally one at South Gare on 23rd. During October two were seen at Spurn Point on 5th and 23rd with four records from Flamborough Head late in that month. November was by far the busiest month for this species with singles being seen at Spurn Point on 2nd, 4th, 13th and 25th, at South Gare on 4th, and at Redcar on 11th and 20th. Filey Brigg and Bay area hosted four different birds up to 17th, with two together on 16th and 17th. Birds recorded around Scarborough in November consisted of one north off Marine Drive on 9th (RHA), six north off Long Nab on 10th (NWA: JHe: PS: SW) and one north off Cromer Point on 11th (MF). Then on 25th one was in Jackson's Bay (MF), one north off Cromer Point (MF) and one south off Marine Drive (JHe: PS: JWT). Again the highest number of sightings was at Flamborough Head with 24 bird days on 13 dates, with three on 9th, 10th, 19th and 23rd. Inland, one was at Redmires Res on 5th and 6th. During December, two singles that were recorded in Filey Bay on 2nd and 24th and one at South Gare on 8th, were the only ones away from Flamborough Head, here 17 were recorded on 13 dates with three on 9th the highest daily total.

RED-NECKED GREBE *Podiceps grisegena*

101,45,40,26

Scarce or uncommon migrant and winter visitor

Breeds sporadically on fresh water in Western Europe, much commoner from Eastern Europe eastwards. Disperses westwards to salt or tidal waters, and is more common in the county when hard weather pushes continental winterers further west. This was a relatively quiet year without any major influxes.

Winter records began with one seen at Bubwith Ings on 4th January and then at Thorganby on 6th (CSR). On the coast one was seen at Flamborough Head on 11th January, with singles then in Filey Bay from 4th to 6th February, off Flamborough Head from 10th to 11th and Marine Drive Scarborough on 28th (RHA). Inland birds were present at Burton Riggs NR from 21st January to 31st March (JHe: NWA: JWT: SW) and at Scorton Quarry on 11th February.

A summer-plumaged bird was seen at Pugney's CP on 9th May (IB) and one flew north offshore at Spurn Point on 3rd June. On 9th August an immature was seen at Blacktoft Sands RSPB. September records were of singles in Filey Bay from 14th to 19th off Long Nab Scarborough on 16th (JHe) flying south off Atwick Gap on 21st (BR) and three off Flamborough Head in the month. Three inland sightings during the last quarter of the year were at Hornsea Mere on 21st October (BR), a juvenile at Farnham GP on 30th October (RP) and at Scaling Dam Res from 10th to 21st December. Coastal sightings of birds moving offshore were at Flamborough on 4th October, Filey Bay on 15th October, then in November, Long Nab Scarborough on 6th and 10th (NWA: JHe: PS: SW), Spurn Point on 9th and a short staying individual was in Filey Bay from 15th to 19th. A further four were

seen at Flamborough Head on 10th November. Finally three records in December were of singles at Atwick Gap on 14th (WFC), Barmston on 17th (PP), and Filey Bay on 22nd.

SLAVONIAN GREBE *Podiceps auritus*

30,26,23,16

Scarce migrant and winter visitor, more frequent in autumn

A small breeding population of the larger-billed form in Scotland, but mostly breeds from Sweden eastwards, and it is the smaller-billed eastern population that visits us in winter.

Two birds were present on 1st January, with one at Sealing Dam Res staying until the 14th and one at Blackmoorfoot Res remaining from 2000 staying until the 10th (MLD *et al*). One was found in Filey Bay on 6th January, remaining until 24th, with a different individual being seen there on 10th February, this bird was subsequently seen off Primrose Valley (SH) later the same day, remaining in the area, as it was again in Filey Bay on 23rd February. Methley Quarry hosted a lone bird for one day on 7th January, and then one on Wykeham Lakes was present from 14th January until 7th February (JH *et al*). On 24th February two were noted on the sea off Reighton Gap, and two were still present there on 4th March (RL: EJJ). The only spring migrant recorded in the county was a full summer-plumaged bird first seen at Pugney's CP on 6th April (IB: DP), being located on the top Res at Wintersetts the next day, then remaining on the Park Lake there from 8th until 28th April (PH: PS).

Post-breeding arrivals commenced with a one-day bird on BPNR on 4th October, then a single on 'D' Res at TLNR found on 11th October that remained until 16th (JBL *et al*). On 19th November, one was at Fairburn Ings with another in Filey Bay the same day. Also here, two were noted on 28th November, the same day that one was off Marine Drive Scarborough (RHA: IA). At Flamborough Head, singles were recorded off Danes Dyke on 24th November and 16th December. Singles seen in December were at Hornsea Mere on 1st (RVM), Saltburn on 9th and Scalby Nab on 18th (MF). At South Gare, four were seen together on 8th December with at least one still present the next day.

BLACK-NECKED GREBE *Podiceps nigricollis*

29,74,46,59

Rare recent breeding species, scarce winter visitor and passage migrant

Breeds sporadically in the county and elsewhere in Britain, with a distribution stretching from Spain eastwards, generally to the south of the preceding species.

One was present at Wintersetts Res from the 1st January through to 7th April and constituted the only winter record.

From 11th April several spring arrivals were noted commencing on that date with one at Fairburn Ings, joined by a second from 12th to 14th, then a third from 19th to 20th April. Others recorded in April were at Southfield Res on 14th and 24th and at TLNR where three put in an appearance on 21st, with a single there on 25th. A summer-plumaged bird was seen on Skelton Lake at New Swillington Ings on 28th and 29th April, then again from 5th to 7th May. Fairburn Ings continued

recording this species with a single from 3rd to 10th May, two on the 23rd and 24th May then in June one on the 1st and 2nd, two on the 6th, three on the 7th and again a single bird on the 11th. On the 7th May a pair was seen on a nest at North Duffield Carrs (GED: CSR). Two adults present at another site from 7th May reared two young. Singles were also noted in May at Southfield Res on the 9th, Hornsea Mere on the 15th and 16th, at North Cave Wetlands from 20th to 26th and at Wheldrake Ings on the 31st. Nosterfield NR played host to three in total during May, with the first on the 22nd then a pair displaying and prospecting for a nesting site on the 26th, with all three seen next day, and two remaining until 7th June. An adult summer-plumaged bird was seen at North Cave Wetlands from 7th to 12th June with others in the month at Welton Waters on 8th, where a juvenile was seen on 20th, at Southfield Res on 13th, at Sammy's Point, Easington on the 16th, TLNR on the 20th, and a pair at Broomhill Ings on 24th. A single juvenile was seen at TLNR from 26th July until 6th September being joined by a second juvenile on 28th and 29th July.

In August, single juveniles were on Hornsea Mere from 15th to 18th, at Catcliffe Flash from 16th to 24th and on 18th at Winterset Res. A winter-plumaged bird was at North Cave Wetlands from 18th to the 20th August, then at this same site two juveniles were seen on 26th August one of which was present until 18th September. At Spurn Point one was on the sea off the Warren briefly on 31st August before drifting off south. In September one was at Fairburn Ings from the 2nd until the 19th with a second joining it for one day on the 9th. Numbers on Hornsea Mere in the month ranged from two on the 3rd increasing to five by the 14th with two last recorded on the 16th. The final sighting in the county this year was of two at Winterset Res on the 14th October.

MADEIRA/CAPE VERDE PETREL *Pterodroma feae/madeira* 0,1,0,1
Vagrant in late summer/autumn; 2 previous records

One of this most enigmatic and sought after seabirds flew north off Flamborough Head on 23rd September (AF: IM: BR: RSt). *P. feae* is the more numerous of this species pair, breeding in Madeira and the Cape Verde Isles, and dispersing throughout the North Atlantic, whilst *P. madeira* has a breeding population of only c. 20-30 pairs, but all British records have been accepted as either/or.

CORY'S SHEARWATER *Calonectris diomedea* 7,10,5,41
Rare late summer/autumn coastal vagrant from Mediterranean/North Atlantic
 Breeds on the Atlantic Islands off West Africa, with a separate form *C. d. scopoli* breeding in the Mediterranean. Post-breeding dispersal into the North Atlantic occurs, and some reach the North Sea, especially if weather conditions assist.

A bumper year for records of this unpredictable seabird. The first was seen off Long Nab, Burniston flying north at 19.00 on 7th July (JHe) then it or another was seen to fly back south at 19.30 (JHe) before being seen off Filey Brigg at 19.40 (CCT *et al*). Two were then seen on consecutive days off Flamborough Head from 8th July, with two more on 14th (PAL: BR: AMA *et al*). Also on 14th July one

rested on the sea for 30 minutes before heading south off Ness Point, Whitby (RSS). Next day one was seen off Ness Point again (JAB) and one lingered offshore at Scalby Ness from 11.25 to 15.30 (JHe: EAM). Filey Brigg recorded a single south at 11.25 on 19th July (JS), with two at Flamborough Head next day and the last record of July record there on 28th of another single (PAL: BR: AMA *et al*).

August was, as in most years, the busiest month with birds being noted off Filey Brigg flying south at 14.45 on 2nd (JH: JHo: MT), flying south at 07.55 on 8th (LG) and on 26th flying north at 19.05 (MJG). At Long Nab, Burniston one flew south in the foggy conditions of 19th August at 11.30 (JHe: NWA). All of the remaining records refer to Flamborough Head in August, with two on 3rd, four on 4th and singles the following two days, then three on 8th with two next day and other single birds then observed on 11th, 28th, 29th and 30th (PAL: BR: AMA *et al*). Four singles were seen during September with three at Flamborough Head on 1st, 5th and 28th (PAL: BR: AMA *et al*) and the other at Filey Brigg on 8th (JH: CCT: JMT *et al*).

GREAT SHEARWATER *Puffinus gravis*

3,12,7,1

Rare coastal vagrant, mainly in late summer/autumn, from South Atlantic

Breeds at three sites in the South Atlantic, and is a transequatorial migrant, moving clockwise around the North Atlantic and reaching British waters from July to October.

Only a single occurrence this year, with one off Atwick Gap, on 15th August (WFC).

BALEARIC SHEARWATER *Puffinus mauretanicus*

28,47,67,57

Scarce coastal migrant, mainly in late summer/autumn

Breeds in the Mediterranean Sea, from where post-breeding dispersal takes place. It is a regular visitor to British waters with around 1,000 individuals currently reported annually.

Five were noted during July, all from Flamborough Head, with the first on 1st, then others on 4th, 9th, 29th, and 30th. Filey Brigg observers recorded their first on 1st August (PC: JMT) with three others in the month, two on 20th (JS: PD) and one on 25th (NPS). At Flamborough Head in August nine were seen on six dates with three on 29th the most.

During September a county total of 38 were recorded with Flamborough Head commanding the highest number, notably 27 in total over 11 dates, with day tallies of five on 5th, four on 8th and six on 17th the maximums. On 1st September a single flew south at Filey Brigg (JMT *et al*), with others flying north there on 9th and 10th (CA: JHo) plus three north on 18th (RC: NG: TW). Then on 4th one at Spurn Point (AMH: MFS) with two off Long Nab, Burniston the same day (DBY: MBy) and a further individual off here again on 17th September (SW). Finally in the month one flew north off Atwick Gap on 18th (WFC: MGH: BR). A late sighting of one off Flamborough Head on 13th November rounded off the year with a total of 57 bird days.

EUROPEAN STORM-PETREL *Hydrobates pelagicus* 67,38,41,111***Scarce coastal migrant and non-breeding visitor to the coast; rare inland***

This species breeds on islands off the west coast of Britain, coming ashore at night. It disperses southwards in autumn to the South Atlantic, and gale-driven birds can sometimes be seen off the Yorkshire coast at this time. In summer, pre-breeding wanderers are present in the North Sea and respond to tape luring.

Observations of this species from land based sea-watching points began on 2nd June with a single flying south at Spurn Point with another north there next day. Flamborough Head recorded only one at sea, flying south on 12th July. There were no more sight records until September when three singles flew north on 9th, one at Filey Brigg (SC: PLM: JS), one at Spurn Point and one off Long Nab, Burniston (JHe). Another single was seen the next day at Filey Brigg by the same observers. On 17th September three flew north at Spurn Point with one recorded the next day off South Gare (MNS) and finally another lone bird passed Spurn Point on 23rd. An unseasonable sighting was of one at Spurn Point on 9th November.

The practice of tape luring and trapping overnight was successful this year at both Filey Brigg and at Flamborough Head, with both sites tallying up 48 trappings each. Filey's five nights of efforts began on 30th June and continued through to 30th July, with the maximum caught being 18 on the last night. One bird was controlled that had been ringed in Norway (SC: PLM: JS *et al*). At Thornwick Bay, Flamborough trapping was continued from July until early September with the peak being 10 birds caught on 31st July, the night after Filey's highest count.

LEACH'S STORM-PETREL *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* 3,10,4,2***Rare coastal migrant, usually during late autumn; rare inland***

This species breeds on remote islands off north and north-west Scotland and Ireland, although it is a common species in the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans, usually feeding well offshore. It is usually seen after autumn and winter storms.

Only two single sightings this year, with one on the River Humber at Spurn Point on 9th September (PRMa) and one flying south off Hornsea on 20th September (WFC).

GREAT BITTERN *Botaurus stellaris* 18,17,8,19***Scarce but regular migrant and winter visitor***

The small British breeding population is sustained by careful management, and has benefited from recent mild winters. Our winter visitors are augmented by continental immigrants. It breeds across the northern Palearctic, with its main stronghold in central Russia.

An over-wintering bird was at Winterset Res on 1st January (LY *et al*) from December 2000 and remained there until at least 27th March. Others seen in January were at Fairburn Ings on 8th (JG *et al*), one flushed from the Pocklington Canal near Bielby on 15th (CSR) then one was at North Duffield Carrs on 24th (CSR). At Hornsea Mere one was present for two days in Decoy Bay from 28th January

(BR). Two were reported from Potteric Carr in mid-month. One was seen on 7th February at Elvington and then another sighting at Fairburn Ings on 3rd March.

Birds seen around Blacktoft Sands RSPB Reserve from at least 17th June onwards bred nearby, producing at least one chick to fledging. These birds were then seen until mid September, and up to two were present there again from mid October through to the end of the year. On 27th July one was seen flying over Broomfleet Brickponds (GAD), then on 26th August one was seen to fly into Staveley NR at 22.20 (PTT). A single was recorded on Hornsea Mere on 8th October (EJH) and one present at Wintersett Res on 7th November (SD *et al*) was observed through to the end of the year. Two birds returned to Potteric Carr in late November remaining to the year-end.



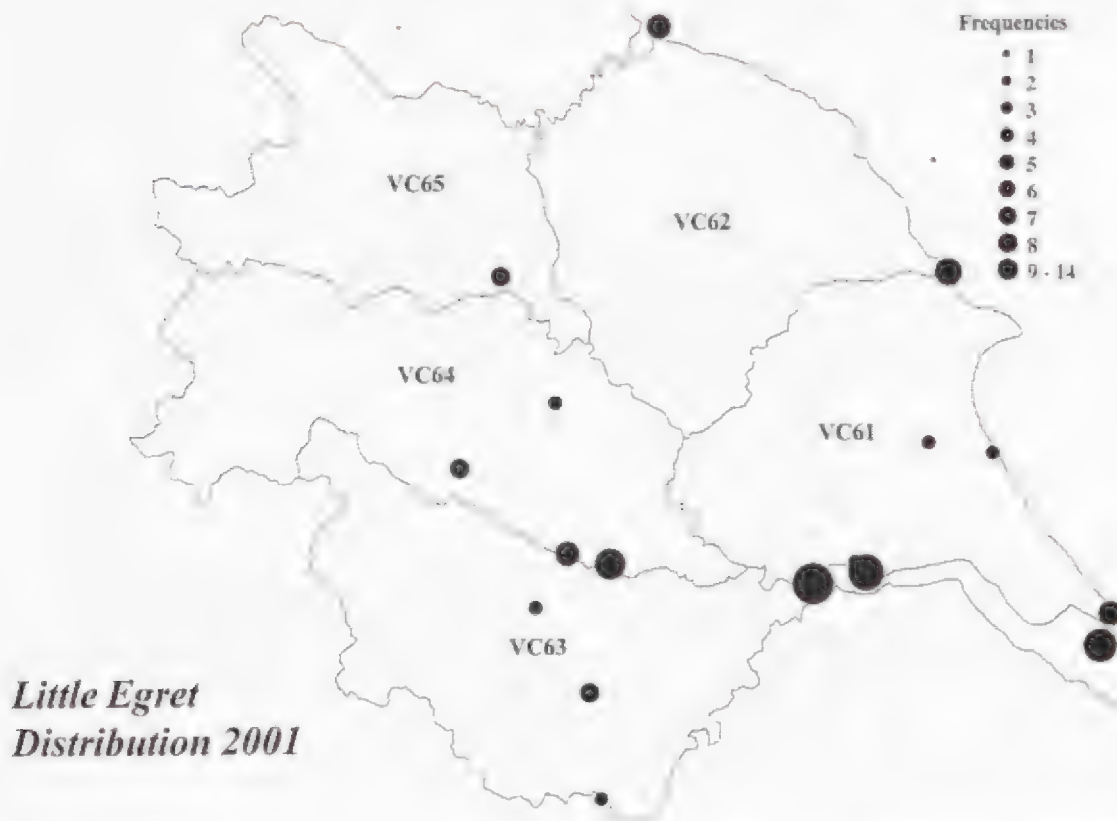
LITTLE EGRET *Egretta garzetta*

7,7,23(36),48

Scarce visitor in increasing numbers; 74 previous records

Within Britain, its status has changed dramatically in recent years following a northwards expansion of its range in France, and following post-breeding dispersal from there, the species has established colonies in southern England.

A huge increase in numbers again this year, with up to 53 reports of probably 48 birds, although some duplication was no doubt involved with wandering individuals. Strangely, there were no winter records, with the first individual seen at BPNR on 7th April (CSA). On 20th May, five flew south at Blacktoft Sands RSPB (RS: PS: SDW). A single was at Brough Airfield Marsh from 27th to 30th May until it flew south over the River Humber, and also on 30th May one was on BPNR before flying off south over Spurn Point later in the day (MGS: MFS). An inland bird was at Fairburn Ings on 3rd June (JG), and also in June a single breeding plumaged bird was at Blacktoft Sands RSPB on 6th (RS: PS: SDW).



Several birds were seen in late July, with a party of six flying up river at Blacktoft Sands RSPB on 20th (RS: PS: SDW) and one flying down the River Humber at Spurn Point on 21st (AAH). Next morning at 08.07 one came in off the sea at "The Narrows" at Spurn and continued south (MGN), with another coming in at BPNR at 14.20 and flying off north-west (JGr). On 23rd July, an immature bird appeared at TLNR and remained there until 22nd October. Other singles were at Brough Haven on 24th July and New Swillington Ings on 27th and 28th (PRM *et al*) this bird was then seen at Leventhorpe Pond and Fairburn Ings until 14th September. Two were observed together at Coatham Marsh on 29th July (GJ: AJW *et al*). Two may have wandered individually along the River Humber in early August, as sightings ranged from Blacktoft Sands RSPB on 2nd, 11th, 15th and 19th (RS: PS: SDW), then Brough Airfield Marsh on 3rd, with an immature on 11th and an adult on 22nd. One flew north over the canal at Spurn Point on 5th (AAH) later to be found on BPNR, and one was seen at Hornsea Mere on 15th.

Inland records increased in August with singles at Beal Carrs on 7th (JW), Otley GP on 8th (KM), Rother Valley CP on 17th (MC: JC) and Nosterfield NR on 20th (PKB *et al*). On 22nd August, one flew in to Filey Dams at 20.00 to roost, leaving early next morning (JH: JL *et al*). At Old Moor Wetlands one was found in the afternoon of 24th August before it left to the south-west in the evening (DMW: JWT). One roosted at "Chalk Bank" at Spurn Point on 30th August (BRS: RG). Nosterfield NR played host to its second of the year on 1st and 2nd September (PJC: SW), then one was on the River Wharfe between Otley and Burley next day (JLT: FT). On 7th September one was present at Filey Dams for only one hour (MC: PC), with another at Pugney's CP on 8th from 10.00 to 14.55 when it flew off east (CEA: SH: PS). Brough Airfield Marsh recorders noted birds in September on 14th and 23rd and then in October one from 7th to 19th. Singles were also seen

in September at Knotford Nook near Leeds on 25th and at Coatham Marsh, one flew off north-west on 30th (CB: WI). On 7th October, a single was seen at Filey Dams (PC) with another at Blacktoft Sands RSPB (RS: PS: SDW). Several inland sightings, of possibly the same bird finished off the year, one at Fairburn Ings on 15th October flew off east, then, next day one was at Beal Carrs (VP) and perhaps the same at Old Moor Wetlands (NWA). Sightings around Fairburn Ings were then made from 15th November until 26th December with this bird being noted at New Swillington Ings on 26th November (MB).

GREAT EGRET *Egretta alba*

1,2,2,2

Rare late spring and summer vagrant from the Netherlands and south-east Europe; 16 previous records

This species has now occurred for four years in succession, reflecting its recovery as a breeding species in Europe, where the nearest small breeding population in the Netherlands is slowly increasing.

Two records this year, commencing with one at Spurn Point flying north past the sea-watching hut on 31st October, before landing on "Canal Scrape" for two hours, then moving north up to Long Bank, Easington (PJA: AJG). The second, and arguably the same bird, was first seen at High Batts NR on 12th November, then at Bellflask Quarry later that day and on 13th before returning to High Batts NR where it remained until 15th November (PKB: JRM: CS). This individual was later found dead north of the Yorkshire border near Darlington at the end of the month.

WHITE STORK *Ciconia ciconia*

Scarce vagrant, escapes from Harewood confuse status

Once again, the Harewood birds muddy the waters of genuine White Stork occurrences, but the following is a summary of the year's records.

The first was one over the Nostell Estate on 15th March, followed by one at Bank Island, Wheldrake on 28th and 29th March (CSR) that was then seen on 30th at Welham Bridge between Market Weighton and Howden (DC). On 1st April one flew over Crimble Pond, Knaresborough (PAB), before an un-ringed adult turned up on Anlaby Common in Kingston-upon-Hull on 2nd, remaining until 5th April (GED: RL). One was at Heslington near York on 8th April (CSR). Other singles in April were at Farnham GP on 14th and Eccup Res on 21st, but two were together at Elvington airfield on 25th and 29th. One was at Long Bank, Easington on 28th, before flying south down the length of Spurn Point, alighting briefly en route. One thermalled high overhead at Birdwell on 30th April.

In the Harrogate area, one was at Rossett Green on 2nd May with another at Farnham GP on 7th. One was noted at Cawthorne Park Huddersfield on 12th May with another on the same date flying east over Sprotborough Flash. One was at Wombwell Ings on the morning of 24th May. Lastly, two were seen together flying over Otley GP on 23rd June.

The Harewood birds comprise of a pinioned male, a 'Scottish' female (leg ring FIU), an adult of uncertain sex (leg ring FIV) that never leaves, and an unringed male that leaves to go wandering occasionally but usually only for a few hours at a time. The female (FIU) left regularly in March 2001 for fly-about. She was also seen over Greater Manchester four times including over Bolton on 18th and 19th April, then over Wideopen, Northumberland on 20th April, returning to Harewood by 30th April, before again roaming on 2nd and 8th May in the Harrogate area. This 'Scottish' female was taken in during February 2001, and mated with the pinioned male to produce five young, but Mink killed all, probably. The lettered leg rings are on both birds' left tibia with metal rings below on the tarsus.

EURASIAN SPOONBILL *Platalea leucorodia*

14,10,16,24

Scarce migrant and summer visitor

This species breeds in South-East Europe with outposts in Spain and the Netherlands, where its population and has recently increased. This probably accounts for the recent increase in sightings in the county, with Blacktoft Sands RSPB reserve a regular summer haunt. A pair nested in the UK in 1998, for the first time in over 300 years.

The first sighting of the year was of a single at Blacktoft Sands RSPB from 24th to 28th April, with a different adult then occurring from 1st to 4th May. Two were then present here on 8th and 9th May with one individual staying until 11th. On 27th April one flew south over the River Humber at Spurn Point (JGr), with one then present next day at Stone Creek (CJHP). Fairburn Ings recorded singles on 1st and 11th May. At Spurn Point another flew south over the River Humber on 12th May. On 16th May one flew south over Carr Naze, Filey Brigg at 18.15 (JH) with one also reported the same day over Wold Newton. The next day two were seen together over Coatham Marsh, Redcar.

Back along the Humber one was on Brough Airfield Marsh on 25th May (RL) with another seen on 29th June (RL). A first-summer plumaged bird was at Fairburn Ings between June 14th and 23rd. A party of three flew south along the River Hull at TLNR on 16th June (JBL) and a single was seen at Beal Carrs on 25th June (ER). In July, a one-day bird was present at New Swillington Ings on 13th (BH). Blacktoft Sands RSPB sightings then varied from a single on 26th to 29th June, increasing to two on 30th, three from 1st to 16th July, finally two remaining through to 21st August.

BRENT GOOSE *Branta bernicula*

Black Brant *Branta bernicula nigricans*

Vagrant from North America/East Siberia: no previous records

This species breeds in Arctic Alaska and North-East Siberia, where its population is expanding westwards, overlapping with the nominate race. Instead of wintering on the Pacific slope of North America, some individuals travel westwards, and by the year 2000 there had been 100 previous British records. Yorkshire's first was long overdue.



Black Brant, Spurn, January, M. Ashforth

A single bird was at Spurn from 20th January until 23rd May with sightings at Long Bank, Easington from 25th January to 25th May (GF *et al*).

BEAN GOOSE *fabalis* 82,288,18,19

Scarce and irregular winter visitor and passage migrant

Breeds across the northern Palearctic, where divided into a number of subspecies, two of which occur in the county.

Taiga Bean Goose *Anser fabalis fabalis*

Three of unknown origin were at Farnham GP on 20th September (JEA: RP).

Tundra Bean Goose *Anser fabalis rossicus*

Fifteen were present at West Ayton and Seamer Ings on 7th January (DBy). A single was seen at Grimston before flying south on 15th March (TI).

EGYPTIAN GOOSE *Alopochen aegyptiacus* 2,3,3,3

Rare visitor from feral populations elsewhere in country/local escape: has very occasionally bred

A feral breeder in the UK since the 18th century, with the main concentration in Norfolk, and colonies also in the Netherlands and Belgium. Most sightings are likely to be local escapes as ringing recoveries of Norfolk birds have not exceeded 5 km., but breeds in Nottinghamshire.

One was at Scaling Dam Res on 14th and a male at Thrybergh CP on 16th January. A bird ringed as a nestling at Pittance Park, near Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire was at Routh Quarry on 6th and 7th May and at Brandesburton from the 8th to 28th (EJH: RL *et al*).

MANDARIN DUCK *Aix galericulata* 13,21,27,67

Scarce feral breeder/local escape/visitor from populations elsewhere in country

Bolton Abbey remains an important site for this attractive bird with 16 on 6th January and 17 on the 11th. Seven pairs bred and a female with five young and two females with four young were seen on 19th June and six juveniles were seen in July.

A drake was at Elland GP from 1st January to 31st March and from end of August to the end of the year. A drake was at Glasshouses Dam from January to March, at Golden Acre Park, Leeds from 18th March to 7th May with one at Hurd's Pond, Scarborough on 30th March. A pair residing at East Park, Hull was joined by an un-ringed female on 10th April when a drake was at Astley Lake and at Eccup Res on 17th. Four drakes were at Hackness Lake on 6th May with two remaining to 19th. A pair at Harewood Park on 7th June had two young but no reports of numbers from this feral population. An eclipse male was at Underbank Res from 17th to 30th June.

Drakes were at RVCP on 29th September and at Golden Acre Park, Leeds on 3rd and Eccup Res on 31st October. A female was at Batings Res on 4th November and a drake remained at Peasholm Park, Scarborough from the 4th to the year end.

AMERICAN WIGEON *Anas americana* 2,0,1,1

Rare winter visitor from North America; 12 previous records

A drake in eclipse plumage was at Nosterfield GP from 28th September to 3rd October (SW *et al*).

GREEN-WINGED TEAL *Anas carolinensis* 3,0,0,4

Rare autumn and winter visitor from North America; 37 previous records

After two blank years, four birds in one year was matched in 1983 and 1990, but 1997 with possibly five still holds the record.

Drakes were at North Duffield Carrs on 18th January (CSR), New Swillington Ings and Park on 24th April (MB), Edderthorpe Flash from 16th September to 9th October (BE) and TLNR on 18th, 19th and 24th December (PA *et al*).

RED-CRESTED POCHARD *Netta rufina* 8,8,14,7

Rare migrant; escapes from captivity and feral birds confuse status

This species breeds in southern Europe and from Germany east to the Black and Caspian seas. Many are kept in wildfowl collections and these probably account for most, if not all the reports.

A female was at Farnley Res on the 1st April and a drake at Pugney's CP and Winterset Res on 6th May. A female was at Hornsea Mere from 17th to 20th August. Two birds were at Fairburn Ings on the 9th, 13th, 20th to 22nd and 26th to 30th September, one observed on 3rd, 6th, 17th, 21st and 31st October and a drake was present from 1st to 13th November. A first winter male was at Pugney's CP from 24th October to 4th November and again on 25th and at Winterset Res from 3rd November to 8th December, with a female at RVCP on 2nd November.

RING-NECKED DUCK *Aythya collaris* 2,3,6,4

Rare but regular vagrant, with pattern of returning wintering individuals

This North American duck is now an annual visitor and the reports probably refer to one mobile bird in East Yorkshire moving to West Yorkshire later in the year, and a second bird in South Yorkshire.

A drake in East Yorkshire visited Routh Quarry on 10th and 13th April, TLNR from 14th to 22nd April and again on the 30th, when seen at Watton NR. It returned to Routh Quarry on the 5th May, visiting Hornsea Mere from 17th to 19th and then again returning to Routh Quarry on 7th June and TLNR from 17th to 20th (EJH: RL: NR: MGH). A first-winter drake was at Southfield Res on 10th and 11th October and again from 17th to 19th (CF: AS). A drake was at Otley Gravel Pits from 20th to 23rd October, being seen at Knotford Nook on 21st (SJ: MD: IG: KM). A hybrid drake Ring-necked Duck x Tufted Duck was reported from Otley GP from 20th October to 24th November (SJ).

FERRUGINOUS DUCK *Aythya nyroca*

0,0,0,1

Vagrant: 80 previous records

This migratory and endangered species breeds from Poland eastwards to the Caspian Sea, with separate populations in southern Spain, around the Black Sea and India. Although origins of all wildfowl can be suspect, there is a winter bias to most British records suggesting some post-breeding dispersal and wintering in Europe and the following record fits this pattern.

A male was at Watton NR on 27th January (MGH: MAU *et al*). Presumably the same bird was found just south of the Humber at Barton the following month. This was the first record since 1992.

LONG-TAILED DUCK *Clangula hyemalis*

80,95,53,131

Scarce or uncommon coastal migrant and winter visitor, rare inland

The nearest breeding locations of this circumpolar species are in Iceland and north Norway, and birds thought to be of Scandinavian and Russian origin winter regularly in the southern North Sea in small numbers. This was a much better year than 2000.

A first-winter male at Skinningrove in 2000 remained to 17th February. A first-winter was at Hornsea Mere from 6th to 17th January and again on 28th. One flew north past Flamborough Head and Filey Brigg on 12th January and one was at Barmston on the 18th. A single was at Filey Brigg on 3rd and 4th February, Flamborough Head on the 9th, one north at Spurn Point on the 17th when one was at Flamborough Head. One was at Hornsea Mere on 20th and 21st, and two were at Flamborough Head on 24th and 25th. One at Atwick Gap on 4th March had been reported present for several weeks and a summer plumaged drake was at Brough Haven on 23rd. Two flew south at Spurn Point on 20th May with two reported from Flamborough Head. The last birds of the spring flew north at Filey Brigg on 2nd June.

The first returning birds were four at Filey Brigg on 18th September when six flew north at Atwick Gap and a pair flew north at Marine Drive, Scarborough on 25th. One was at Filey Brigg on the 18th October, a drake in North Bay, Scarborough on 23rd and 24th, one at Filey Brigg on 28th and at Flamborough Head on 31st. Two flew south at Spurn Point on the 1st November, with singles on 5th and 8th. 13 (including seven drakes) flew north at Marine Drive, Scarborough on 9th



Long-tailed Duck, TLNR, December, R. Lyon

November, when 38 were at Flamborough Head. Five were at Filey Brigg from 10th to 13th and three flew north at Long Nab, Burniston on 10th. Ten were at Flamborough Head on 14th and one on 15th December, a drake was at TLNR from 26th to 31st and one flew north at Filey Brigg on 28th.

VELVET SCOTER *Melanitta fusca*

185,200,213,168

Uncommon coastal migrant and winter visitor, rare inland

This Holarctic species breeds in northern Scandinavia and is a winter visitor to the east coast. During late summer, small numbers moult along the North Sea coast among Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra* flocks, the earliest arrivals usually adult males, but there is often a pronounced passage in October and November.

Birds remained scarce in the early part of the year. One remained in the Filey Brigg area from 1st January to 10th March, two were at Flamborough Head on 7th and 16th February and one remained in the Filey Brigg area from 6th to 17th April. Four were at Flamborough Head on 14th and one was at Spurn Point on 22nd.

An early returning bird was at Spurn Point on 18th July and one flew south on 25th. Singles were at South Cave on 8th September and Spurn Point on 9th when two were at Cowbar and three flew north at Long Nab, Scarborough. Two north at Marine Drive, Scarborough on 10th were also seen at Long Nab, Scarborough. Two flew north at Spurn Point on 11th when 11 north at Long Nab, Scarborough, one at Atwick Gap on 18th with two south at Spurn Point on 23rd when two north at Marine Drive, Scarborough. Four were regularly seen at Spurn Point from 5th October to 9th November. A drake remained at Barmston from 17th October to 21st December. One flew south at Long Nab, Scarborough on 17th October, five south at Filey Brigg on 21st when four were at Angler's CP. This was the only inland record and one, probably an immature drake, remained until 31st. Four flew south at Marine Drive, Scarborough on 22nd October, eight were on the

Humber at Spurn Point on 23rd when three flew north at Long Nab, Scarborough. November records consisted of one north at Marine Drive, Scarborough on 8th, and four north at Spurn Point on 9th when eight were at Flamborough Head. Two flew north at Marine Drive, Scarborough on 13th, one north there on 14th and six were at Redcar on 26th with one or two remaining to the year end. Five at Barmston on 2nd December probably included a long staying male from 17th October. Two remained in Filey Bay from 8th to the year end with two flying south on 9th. Three flew south at Mappleton on 18th and one south at Spurn Point on 29th. One or two appeared regularly at Saltburn during November and December.

EUROPEAN HONEY BUZZARD *Pernis apivorus*

19,19,168,9

Rare breeding species and scarce migrant

This long-distance migrant breeds from temperate Europe east to western Asia, usually arriving mid- to late May, and leaving from mid-August after a short breeding season. There is a small British breeding population, but passage birds can include continental migrants. After the excitement of 2000 numbers returned to normal.

The first of the spring was an adult that flew over Hampsthwaite on 13th May (PJC). One flew in off the sea at BPNR on 19th May (MGS *et al*), and an adult was in the Guisborough area on 31st (MAB: JLS). A male was at Blacktoft Sands on 8th June (SDW), one flew south-west at Fairburn Ings on 16th July (AD: SWa) an unaged bird was at Blacktoft Sands on 27th August (SDW), and one flew over Barnside Moor on 22nd September (MCW)

Once again an infertile pair was in the North Yorkshire forests where they remained from 23rd May to 1st August. A female was seen on the 9th and it is possible that there were two visiting females.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER *Circus pygargus*

4,8,11,13

Rare migrant: has bred

Spring passage began with a ring-tail at Filey CP on 12th May (CCT: JH), with possibly the same bird later that day at Sammy's Point, Easington and singles south at Spurn Point on 16th and 19th (NAB: DRM: PRMa *et al*). A well-watched ring-tail was at Barden Moor from 2nd to 4th June (AGG: SNH: MT: JL&FT *et al*). A second-year flew south at Spurn Point on 6th June (NAB) and a ring-tail, probably an immature female, was at Pike Low, Midhope on 10th (SG: JMT). It is the second year in succession that this graceful bird has visited this moor.

A ring-tail flew south at Spurn Point on 14th July, a male was at BPNR on 28th, a male flew south at Spurn Point on 13th August (PRMa) with a female south at Blacktoft Sands on 30th (SDW). Another ring-tail was at Midhope Moor being mobbed by a Peregrine on 1st September (SG: JMT: MCW), and a late bird that flew south at Spurn Point on the 13th October was the latest recorded there by 12 days (JHd: ST).

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD *Buteo lagopus*

15,10,2,5

Rare migrant and winter visitor

This species breeds in the arctic and subarctic zones from Scandinavia eastwards through Asia and North America, and winters in small numbers in Britain. Occasional birds occur at regular moorland haunts in the northern moors.

The only record from the first winter period was one at Gouthwaite Res on 31st March (LP: RP). The next was a probable juvenile at Patrington on 25th October (SDW). A confiding individual was seen at Timble Ings on 15th November, and also nearby at Denton Moor (AJ). One at Filey CP on 24th November (JH *et al*) was later seen over Harwood Dale Forest (MC) and flew over Moorsholm Moor on the 25th. This bird remained in the Guisborough/Sleddale area until 17th December (MRKA *et al*). Finally, a juvenile was seen at Gouthwaite Res on 22nd December (PVI), and nearby at Leighton Res on 23rd (SPW).

OSPREY *Pandion haliaetus*

92,80,167,85

Uncommon but regular passage migrant in increasing numbers

This north-west European population is a long-distant migrant, wintering in West Africa. Ringing recoveries would suggest that Scandinavian as well as Scottish birds pass through the county.

As in previous years Ospreys were reported in all months except January, February and December. However, there were only 13 records after September 1st compared to last year's 76, when there were probably continental immigrants associated with the influx of European Honey-buzzards *Pernis apivorus*.

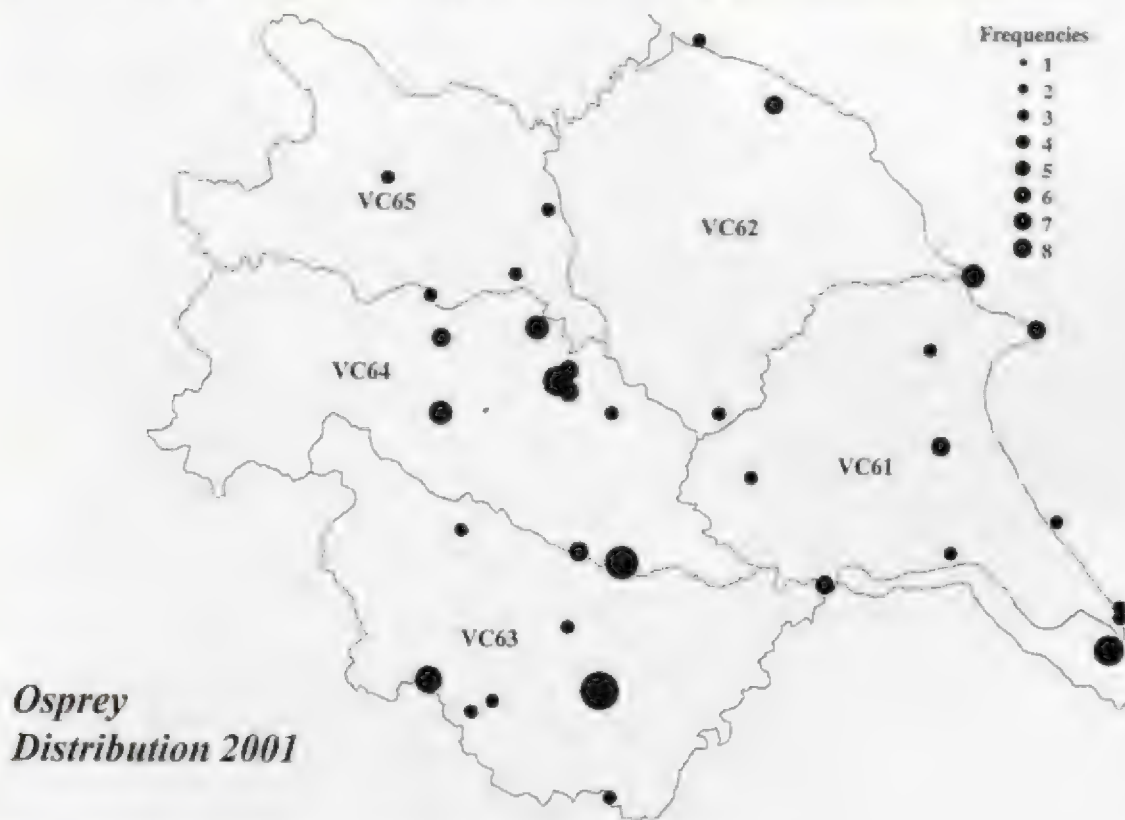
Spring passage started with three birds moving up the Washburn Valley at Blubberhouses in an hour on 28th March, one appearing to be fitted with a radio transmitter. A female on Speyside was re-fitted with a radio transmitter in 2000 and returned to Speyside on 4th April 2001 but unfortunately there were no radio reports on her journey north to confirm that she passed through Yorkshire. Single birds were also noted at Barnside Moor, Old Moor Wetlands and Gouthwaite Res on 29th, Rotherham on 30th March.

In April birds were noted at Bubwith and Stocksbridge on 1st, Barden Scale and Broomhill on 3rd, Rotherham on 5th, with two over Beamsley Moor on 7th and singles at Bubwith and Stockton-on-Tees on 8th and Broomhill on 9th. Rivelin on 12th and Southfield on 13th. Birds became more regular from mid-month with reports from Barnside Moor, Bubwith and New Swillington Ings on 15th; north over Hull on 17th, Nosterfield NR on 19th, Bellflask Quarry and Redmires Res on 21st and High Batts NR on 24th, when one was at Redcar. Singles were reported from Old Moor Wetlands on 25th, Fairburn Ings on 27th, Farnham GP on 27th and 28th and possibly the same at Hay-a-Park on 29th when one flew south at Filey with one north there on 30th. Singles were at TLNR on 1st May, Ainderby Steeple on 4th, Farnham GP on 7th, Spurn Point on 12th when a bird visited Fairburn Ings and New Swillington Ings. Singles were at Southfield Res on 16th; RVCP and Blacktoft Sands on 17th; one flew west at Fairburn Ings on 19th with one at Farnham GP remaining to 20th and possibly the same at Hay-a-Park; one at

Thrybergh CP on 26th to 27th; one north at Easington Lagoons on 28th when one was at Farnham GP; one was at Reeth on 30th with the last of the spring at Old Moor on 2nd and Blacktoft Sands on 3rd June.

There were three July birds although there was no evidence of summering. One flew south at Grimston on 11th, one carrying a fish at Kex Gill on 16th and one at Spurn Point on 29th. August was off to a slow start with singles at TLNR on 2nd, at Old Moor on 3rd and Southfield on 4th, while one remained at Scalby Dam Res from 5th to 9th. Passage began with one at BPNR and Spurn Point on 13th, possibly the same bird, Fairburn Ings on 14th and 17th, Flamborough Head on 18th, Spurn Point and Flamborough Head on 19th, Gouthwaite Res on 20th, Stocksbridge on 21st, Bellflask Quarry on 23rd and Staveley NR on 26th. September birds were well-distributed with singles at Winterset Res on 2nd, Barden Scale on 3rd, Cattal on 7th, Scaling Dam Res on 10th, Watton NR on 11th RVCP and Wheldrake Ings on 17th, Fairburn Ings on 22nd and Little Don Valley and Old Moor on 23rd.

The last birds of the year included one that flew over Queensbury, Bradford on 4th October, with others over Burley on 7th, Staveley NR and Ripon Racecourse Lake on 9th, and possibly the same over Wath Ings on 10th. A juvenile was at Thrybergh CP on 17th and one moved south along the coast from Seaton Carew (Cleveland) appearing at Filey on 25th and Spurn Point on 28th.



RED-FOOTED FALCON *Falco vespertinus*

0,1,1,1

Rare migrant; 56 previous records

This species breeds intermittently from the wooded steppes of Eastern Europe east to the Baikal region and winters in South-West Africa. Although its European population is declining, it continues to make occasional appearances in the county.

A probable first-summer bird was at Bempton on 22nd June (JHo: DM *et al*).



Black-throated Diver

Rother Valley CP, December

I. Leach



Eurasian Spoonbill

Blacktoft Sands, July

J. Harriman



White Stork

Anlaby Common, Nr. Hull

M. Ashforth



Black Brant with Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Spurn Point, January*

R. Lyon



Lesser Yellowlegs
Top Hill Low, November
M. Ashforth



Ring Necked Duck
Top Hill Low, April
M. Ashforth



White-winged (Black) Tern
Hornsea Mere, October
M. Ashforth



Egyptian Goose

Dacre Lake, Brandesburton, May

R. Lyon



Caspian Gull

Spum Point, July

J. Harriman



Black Guillemot

Filey, June

D. Mansell



Eurasian Wryneck

Spurn, September

M. Ashforth



Bluethroat

Filey, September

I. Leach



Subalpine Warbler

Spum, April

I. Leach



Thrush Nightingale

Spum Point, May

J. Harriman



Red-breasted Flycatcher

Filey, September

I. Leach



Common Rosefinch

Spum Point, May

J. Harriman



Red-backed Shrike
Spum Point, August J. Harriman



Rustic Bunting *Filey, March* J. Harriman



Bobolink

Easington Long Bank, October

M. Richardson

SPOTTED CRAKE *Porzana porzana*
Rare breeding summer visitor and migrant

3,3,8,2

This migratory species breeds from Spain eastwards through Europe to central Siberia, with its main breeding strongholds in Eastern Europe and Russia. It is a sporadic breeder in Western Europe and in the county.

One was at Blacktoft Sands from 5th to 10th August (PCS: SDW), and Filey's third record was one at Filey Dams from 5th to 11th September (CCT *et al*). No reports of breeding were received from the Derwent Valley.



CORN CRAKE *Crex crex*

7,1,4,3

Rare breeding summer visitor and migrant

There has been a long-term decline in the British breeding population, which is now almost entirely confined to north-west Scotland. Spring migrants have sometimes remained and bred in suitable habitat within the county. Migrants, presumably of Scandinavian origin, are occasionally found on the coast.

One was in the "canal zone" at Spurn Point on 21st and 22nd September (JL: RS *et al*), and another at Easington Long Bank on 27th October (NAB). Less expected was one inland at North Anston on 23rd (ADH).

COMMON CRANE *Grus grus*

1,15,11,9

Scarce migrant

This species breeds in northern Europe, wintering in Spain and north-west Africa, and migrates north relatively early, with many arrivals in March. There is a small breeding population in Norfolk, although the wandering birds that appear to be lingering for longer periods in the county are more probably of continental origin.

The individual at Melbourne, York from 2000 remained until 14th January when it moved to Barmby-on-the-Marsh until 21st (CSR). An adult was at Sammy's Point, Easington on 10th February and remained at Easington Long Bank until 12th (AAH: GP). An adult flew south at Spurn Point on 30th March (NAB: BRS) and one flew south at Sheriff Hutton, York on 3rd April (BGP). Presumably this bird was at Sutton-on-Derwent on 4th April and at East Cottingham on 28th (CSR). One was at Swaithe Floods, Barnsley on 14th (MLi: GJa) and another at Barden Scale on 18th April (AGG: PB: MKT). In May, two birds flew north at Blacktoft Sands on 17th May (RS), and presumably the same pair were seen on Thorne Moors on 24th and 27th (AS: RJS).

In autumn, one flew south over Silsden Res on 20th October (JLT).

EURASIAN DOTTEREL *Charadrius morinellus* 137,26,31,38

Scarce passage migrant, more frequent in spring; has very occasionally bred

This species is a regular passage migrant, usually during May, en route to breeding grounds in Scotland and Scandinavia. Favoured sites include high ground in the Pennines and pea-fields in the east of the county.

There were only six records during the year, three in the spring and two in the autumn. The first, on the relatively late date of 11th May, were ten birds at Swinefleet and two at Whitley Common near Ingbirchworth Res (JMC). These were followed by 15 birds at Cromer Point, Scarborough from 13th to 14th May increasing to 17 on the 15th (SW: JHe: PS: MF.). At Danby Beacon seven birds were seen from 15th to 16th May (AJW). In the autumn a single bird was seen with five Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* at Scalby Lodge Pond on the 19th August (MF) and an adult bird in winter plumage was seen at Aldbrough from 12th to 24th October (AFJ: GCT).

TEMMINCK'S STINT *Calidris temminckii* 18,9,9,14

Scarce passage migrant, more common in spring; 244 previous records (271 birds)

This species breeds from Scotland eastward through Russia and small numbers each year stop over on passage at favoured inland locations.

The year got off to a great start with four at North Cave Wetlands from 12th to 16th May with the possibility of five in the late evening on 13th (GAD *et al*). Nearby, Brough Airfield Marsh had its first record on 16th May (EJH: RL) followed by one at Blacktoft Sands on 18th May (SDW). On the 22nd May two were found at Filey Dams in the evening (JH). At Nosterfield a single bird from 25th to 29th May was followed by a second on 30th, with another single on 6th June (SPW: SW). In the autumn single birds were at Blacktoft Sands on 4th July (PS) and from 20th July to 2nd September (SDW *et al*). Finally at Coatham Marsh a juvenile was seen from 2nd to 3rd September (MAB *et al*).

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER *Calidris fuscicollis* 1,0,1,1

Rare migrant; 20 previous records

This Nearctic wader breeds in northern Canada and migrates along the eastern U.S. seaboard to winter in South America.

An adult in summer plumage was found on 17th June at Old Moor Wetlands (JHe: SCR). The bird stayed until the following day, and although the views were mainly distant it gave Yorkshire Birders a chance to see this species in this rarely seen plumage in the UK.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER *Calidris melanotos* 1,3,6,10

Rare migrant; 102 previous records (109 birds)

This species is the commonest of the Nearctic species occurring in the county, and it breeds in the tundra of both North America and Siberia, wintering in South America. Some of the migrants occurring in our county may arrive from the east,

as there is no great westerly bias to records and east coast birds tend to arrive earlier, but these may be birds that crossed the Atlantic the previous autumn.

Of the ten records received there must be a distinct possibility that seven refer to the same wandering bird that summered in Yorkshire. The first was an adult at Blacktoft Sands from 19th May to 21st May. A single adult was again at Blacktoft on 28th July, 11th and 13th August. One was seen at Brough Haven from 30th July to 17th August (GCT *et al*) and on 3rd August an adult was seen for ten minutes at Bowesfield Marsh (MAB). On 27th August one was seen for a couple of hours at TLNR (MGH: FXM), and a worn adult was at New Swillington Ings from 31st August to 1st September, which was the fifth record for the Leeds area (PRM). Also on 31st August, a probable juvenile was present on Thorne Moors, remaining to 2nd September (ML: WHP). One was found at Hawkins Point, Sunk Island on 16th September (GED), with a single at Wombwell Ings from 27th September to 1st October (DMW). Finally a juvenile was seen at Wath Ings on 18th October (NWA *et al*).

LESSER YELLOWLEGS *Tringa flavipes*

0,0,1,1

Vagrant; 6 previous records

Breeds in Alaska and Canada and winters from southern U.S.A. through to Chile. A juvenile or first-winter seen at TLNR from 2nd to 4th November was the seventh county record (IF: PI: FXM *et al*). It was also seen at nearby Watton NR on 4th. This was the first twitchable record since the Fairburn bird in 1988 giving many birders a chance to add this species to their Yorkshire list. A full account is in *Yorkshire Birding* 10: 4 p 140.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE *Phalaropus tricolor*

0,1,0,1

Vagrant; 12 previous records

Breeds in western Canada, Ontario and western USA, wintering in South America.

A first-winter bird was at Coatham Marsh from 27th September to 29th September (JBi: RCa *et al*).

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE *Phalaropus lobatus*

2,1,4,3

Rare passage migrant, mainly in autumn

The Western Palearctic population of this delicate wader extends from northern Scotland eastwards through Scandinavia and northern Russia and migrates overland to winter in the Arabian Sea. It has declined as a British breeder and is likely now to remain a rare visitor to the county, with the majority of records from the east coast in autumn.

A male was at Blacktoft Sands RSPB on 9th July (SDW), with a juvenile also there from 11th to 17th September (DE *et al*). A juvenile spent the morning of 13th August at Filey Dams (JJ *et al*).

GREY PHALAROPE *Phalaropus fulicarius*

13,8,4,6

Rare or scarce coastal passage migrant and winter visitor; rare inland

This species has a noticeably different distribution to the preceding one, breeding in North America east through Iceland, Spitzbergen and Novaya Zembla, but not in northern Eurasia. Its migration routes are wholly oceanic, wintering at sea off West Africa and Chile. It is most likely to occur in our county after westerly or north-westerly gales, though rarely does more than one occur at same time.

The first of the year was one at the newly created Rodley NR on 26th August. The bird was watched and videoed feeding amongst a gull flock from 15.00 to 19.30 when it flew off high (Mr & Mrs Powell *et al*). One flew north past the sea-watching hide at Spurn Point on 18th September (MJP *et al*), with a further single bird north along the beach on 9th November (PS: NAB: PRMa *et al*). A winter-plumaged bird was seen at Blacktoft Sands RSPB on 10th November, while on 11th November a single bird spent the morning on the pools on Filey Brigg, later moving onto the sea (PB: LS *et al*). Finally on 20th November one was seen swimming with Black-headed Gulls *Larus ridibundus* at North Driffeld Carrs (DJB).

LONG-TAILED SKUA *Stercorarius longicaudus*

50,73,31,117

Scarce or uncommon coastal migrant mainly in autumn; rare inland

This circumpolar species is the scarcest of the skuas occurring in the county, although increased observer awareness has led to an increase in records. Numbers fluctuate according to the lemming cycle and appropriate weather conditions.

The only spring record was an adult on 5th May at Scalby Mills observed being chased by two Common Gulls *Larus canus*. Spurn Point produced the first of the autumn passage with a single on 7th July, followed by an adult heading south past Filey Brigg on 18th. Single birds were seen in August off Barmston on 4th, Atwick Gap on 5th and a juvenile was off Filey Brigg on 11th. At Flamborough on 9th seven birds were seen including four adults.

September was a very good month with over one hundred reports, a third of which came from Flamborough. On 1st a single was reported there with 10 including three juveniles on 2nd. Two juveniles were also reported at Flamborough on 4th, with singles on 5th, 8th, 12th, 14th and 16th. Eleven birds flew north including three adults on 20th, with a single adult on 24th, the final record for the year for the area. At Spurn Point an adult and two juveniles flew south on 4th, a single juvenile south on 5th, and an adult and four juveniles flew south on 9th. A single juvenile flew south on 10th, two unaged birds were seen on 17th and finally two juveniles flew south on 23rd. At Filey Brigg an adult and a juvenile flew north on 6th, seven including two adults south on 9th with two juveniles north on 18th. Singles were also seen heading south on 19th and 23rd. Finally on 28th at the Country Park an obliging juvenile landed by Tip Pond for a wash, before roosting on a nearby field for a couple of hours before dusk giving birders in the locality a chance to catch up with what is usually a fly-by species.

Elsewhere in the county a single was seen at Cowbar on 8th September, and two adults flew south at Grimston on 10th. At Scarborough Marine Drive an adult was seen on 10th, while on 11th a juvenile flew south at nearby Long Nab and a further single flew south at Scarborough on 18th. Atwick Gap produced the largest movement of the autumn when 24, mostly juveniles, flew north on 18th September, with eight birds mostly juveniles flying north at Barmston on the same day. A single passed Atwick and three juveniles flew north past South Gare on 19th and three flew south at Scarborough on 20th. The only October record was a juvenile, which flew south at Hornsea on 10th.

SABINE'S GULL *Larus sabini*

17,19,19,20

Scarce autumn coastal migrant, very rare in winter

This species breeds from Greenland east to eastern Siberia and the western populations winter in the Atlantic. It typically occurs from late August to October, with numbers swelled by severe gales. Adults tend to move before juveniles.

All the records received this year related to juveniles and all were seen at coastal locations in the month of September. At Flamborough single birds flew north on 1st and 9th (AMA: BR: RS *et al*), with two north on 10th (AMA). Also on 10th a single was seen at South Gare ((JR *et al*). On 17th a single flew north at Atwick Gap (MGH), two juveniles flew north at Flamborough (DT) and Filey had three off the Coble Landing (SC: JS *et al*). Singles flew north at Atwick Gap on 18th (WFC: MGH), with four south at Spurn Point on 23rd, the highest count for the year (AAH: AMH: MJP: JWo). One also flew north at Filey on 23rd (SC) and one was in the Bay on 24th, which was the last of the year for the county (PS *et al*).

RING-BILLED GULL *Larus delawarensis*

0,2,2,1

Rare visitor; 24 previous records

A second-winter that was seen from 16th January to the 19th January in Cleveland at Stockton-on-Tees was occasionally seen on the Yorkshire side of the river (GI *et al*).

HERRING GULL *Larus argentatus*

Yellow-legged Gull *Larus argentatus michahellis*

134,125,106,119

Uncommon summer visitor and migrant

About 100 records were received for the year, the majority between the months of June to September. Most records related to adult birds, and unless stated all records refer to adults.

In VC 61, four birds, two adults, a second-summer and a third-summer, were seen in the Spurn and Easington areas on various dates from 6th June to at least 8th October. At Flamborough one flew south on 14th June, followed by a juvenile south on 16th September. A single was at Melton on 24th July, with two adults and a second-summer on 26th. The second-summer was also seen on 8th and 26th August when it was seen with a single adult. Finally on 1st October one flew west up the Humber.

In VC 63 single records were received from Southfield Res for 7th January and 19th February, Pugney's for 19th January and 10th March with one at Brookfoot, Elland on 2nd March. Ringstone Edge Res had a first-summer on 20th May, and another first-summer was at Old Moor Wetlands from 31st May to 2nd June. Adults were noted at Ringstone Edge Res in July from 6th to 23rd with two on 13th with a second summer at Old Moor on 7th, and two birds there on 16th. Blackmoorfoot Res recorded single birds on 19th July, 12th, 19th, 22nd and 28th August with three on 17th August, and RVCP an adult on 19th. A near-adult was at Astley Lake, New Swillington Ings on 20th July. In August at Ringstone Edge one was present on various dates from 2nd to 29th with two from 3rd to 4th.

In September a first-year and an adult were at Old Moor on 8th, an adult at Langsett Res on 17th, two at Southfield on 20th to 21st, two were at Royd Moor Res on 28th, one at Hartcliff Hill on 29th, and one was recorded at Blackmoorfoot on 30th. In October singles were seen at Blackmoorfoot Res 1st, 5th and 15th, at Langsett and Royd Moor Res on 6th, at Anglers CP on 26th and Wintersett on 30th, with four at Redmires Res on 13th. In November singles were at Langsett on 3rd, Blacktoft Sands RSPB on 4th, Blackmoorfoot and Southfield on 5th, Langsett on 24th and Pugney's on 27th with one finally at Wintersett on 31st December.

The first for the year on VC 64 was one on 12th January at Swinsty Res, followed by one at Blackley Tip on 18th March and one at Whitley Edge on 22nd. At Gouthwaite Res one was recorded on 16th April. Three, two second-summers and a third-summer, were seen from 8th June to 3rd July at Cullingworth Res, a second-summer was at Fairburn Ings on 3rd July with an adult there on 5th, and two birds were at Thornton Moor Res on 8th. A second-year bird was again at Fairburn Ings on 11th July, but the next record was in August with the highest total for the vice county of five at Thornton Moor Res from 2nd August to mid September. Other August records included a first year at Hewenden Res on 11th, one at Ladysmith Lake 28th, and one at Gouthwaite from 28th to 31st. In September one was at Scout Dike Res 1st, one at Gouthwaite on 9th and 22nd, with one at Gouthwaite on 4th October and one at Blackley Tip 12th December.

Nosterfield provided most of the records on VC 65 with singles from 15th to 20th January, 7th February, 19th April and 23rd July. Between 9th and 25th August one was seen on six dates with two on 21st. One to two were seen on several dates between 1st September and 2nd November, with three on 12th September. The other records were at Bolton-on-Swale GP on 3rd March and at Nicholson's Lagoon on 25th June.

Caspian Gull *Larus argentatus cachinnans*

0,0,0,2

Vagrant

The first record for Yorkshire of this potential split from Herring Gull was a second-summer found on the Humber at Spurn Point on 7th July (AAH: GCT *et al*). It was also seen at Sammy's Point and was last seen on 10th.

Following the first record a second occurred four months later when a third-winter bird flew into Astley Lake, New Swillington Ings on 30th November (MB

et al). This bird was seen on a regular basis until 11th December giving many birders a chance to add it to their Yorkshire list.

ICELAND GULL *Larus glaucoides*

53,45,100,79

Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant

Records were down on the previous year for this winter visitor from Greenland. Many records undoubtedly involve wandering individuals, and 20-30 birds may account for all sightings. The majority of these related to first-winter and second-winter birds and unless stated otherwise all records refer to birds in these plumages.

On the coast in VC 61 and VC 62 the first of the year was an adult at Spurn Point on 3rd February, with a first-year there on 2nd, 4th and 9th April. Further north Hornsea had one between 15th to 18th March and singles were at Flamborough on 13th and 15th April. Single birds were at Burton Riggs NR and Cayton Carrs on 4th March and 22nd April, and one made regular visits to Filey Dams between 7th and 30th May.

In the second half of the year, in November one was at Whitby on the 1st, one at Filey on 13th, one at Scarborough Harbour on 18th and 22nd, one at South Gare on 25th and one at Flamborough on 25th and 28th. In December, Filey had an adult south on 21st and single birds on 22nd and 23rd. Flamborough had singles on 23rd and 30th; one was at Ulrome on 29th and an adult at Cayton Carrs on 30th.

Inland in VC61 at Wheldrake, one roosted daily from 5th to 21st January, joined by a second on 19th, with an adult on 30th. At TLNR a sub-adult was present on 13th January and an adult seen on 23rd. An adult was at Wheldrake on 16th April, with two birds present on 18th and a single again on 24th. A second-winter was at TLNR on 21st December and an adult on 24th.

The first of the year in VC 63 was one at Southfield on 3rd January, with another there on 31st. One at Pugney's CP from 13th to 25th was also seen regularly from 25th February to 11th April. Nearby Anglers CP had singles on 17th and 20th January with one at Winterset Res on 11th February. New Swillington Ings had by far the most records with two (one adult) on 27th January, the adult again 28th to 29th January, two birds on 30th January, single birds 2nd and 3rd February, and adult on 10th, one 26th February and one 2nd to 15th April that was thought to be the Pugney's CP bird. Blackmoorfoot Res hosted a third-winter on 15th February, an adult on 8th March and a different adult from 20th to 21st April. Finally at Ardsley Res a third-winter was seen on 3rd and 4th February, an adult on 8th and one on 17th February.

The first returning bird was at Blacktoft Sands when one was seen on 1st December. This was followed by one at New Swillington Ings on 21st December which was also seen on 30th and 31st. RVCP and Winterset Res each had one on 23rd, with one at Southfield Res from 24th to 30th, one at Broomhead Res on 26th, one at Anglers CP on 30th, with a second there next day.

In VC 64 all the records came from Fairburn Ings apart from a bird at Ben Rhydding near Ilkley on 24th March. Birds at Fairburn included one on 17th January

and again 23rd to 26th January, with an adult 5th to 6th February, 24th February and 3rd March. One, possibly January's bird, was seen in February on 9th, 19th, 25th and 27th. In December one was seen on 5th, 12th to 21st and from 28th to 31st.

In VC 65 one was at Nosterfield NR from 19th to 20th January while at Bolton-on-Swale GP an adult was seen intermittently from 21st January to the end of February, one on 28th January and two seen intermittently from 1st to 15th April.

GLAUCOUS GULL *Larus hyperboreus*

88,74,113,86

Scarce or uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant

This species breeds in Iceland and on islands east to the Russian coast, and is usually more common than the smaller Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides*, particularly on the coast. However, this year the numbers reported were only slightly more, with 86 records received, 25% less than the previous year. Most were in the first four months, although there were six unseasonable records between June and August. Again the majority of the records related to first-and second-year birds and unless stated all records refer to birds in these plumages.

On the coast in VC 61 in January single birds were seen at Spurn Point on 1st to 2nd and at Flamborough on 11th and 28th. Flamborough also had one on 7th and 17th February. Filey Dams had one on 7th February with no further records on the coast until a bird was seen at Filey Brigg from 5th to 6th April, with one at the Dams on 15th. Also in April Flamborough reported singles on 13th, 15th and 29th. Spurn had one on 28th April. Filey Dams had two unseasonable records when a second-summer was seen on 8th July and a first-winter on 4th August.

Spurn had the first of the second winter period with one from 9th to 10th November, followed by two at Flamborough also on 10th. Singles were also seen at Flamborough on 24th November, 15th December and two on 31st December. At Filey one was seen from 21st to 22nd November and one roosted occasionally from 22nd to 28th December, joined by a second bird on 28th.

Inland an adult at Wheldrake on the 1st January brought in the New Year, followed by a first-winter on 7th. On 21st January an adult was seen at Fosse Hill Jet Ski Centre at Brandesburton, a third-winter was at Leven Tip on 20th February and at Melton singles were reported on 13th April, 13th June and 2nd July. All records in the second winter period came from TLNR with a single on 25th November and a third-winter on 24th December.

In VC 62 an adult was seen in the harbour at Whitby from 1st to 29th January and one on 11th March. At Scalby Mills single adults were seen on 11th February and 14th March, a first-winter on 13th March, and a third-summer on 15th July, having been seen in Jackson's Bay on the 6th July. In Teesside one was seen at Coatham Sands on 7th January and one at South Gare on 9th May. At the end of the year one was seen in Scarborough Harbour on 22nd November, and Cayton Carrs and Seamer Tip on 30th December.

In VC 63 in January singles were seen at Southfield Res on 1st, 5th and 16th, Winterset on 7th and 12th, RVCP on 11th, Pugney's CP on 17th and New

Swillington Ings from 20th to 30th with two on 30th. In February Blackmoorfoot Res had single birds on 8th, 16th and 17th, one at Ardsley Res on 10th and one at New Swillington Ings from 10th to 11th, with two on 12th. Singles were also seen here on 2nd March and 30th April. At least two adults were at Southfield in March, and an adult was at Old Moor Wetlands on 31st. In November one was at Southfield on 20th, with a sub-adult there on 24th and 26th December, in which month singles were at Pugney's CP on 29th, New Swillington Ings on 30th and Blackmoorfoot Res on 31st.

In VC 64 and VC 65 Fairburn recorded singles on 31st January, 9th to 27th February, 3rd March and 25th November. Others were recorded at Silsden Res on 9th February, Peckfield Tip, near Garforth on 17th February and Bolton-on-Swale GP on various dates between 3rd and 30th March. Finally Nosterfield NR had two on 26th March, one on 7th April and one from 30th to 31st December.

ROSEATE TERN *Sterna dougallii*

52,66,111,40

Scarce coastal migrant, most frequent in late summer/ autumn

The first record of the year was two seen at Fairburn Ings on 15th May, remaining on the main bay islands from 5 p.m. until dusk (JG). The only coastal record of the spring of birds on passage to breeding colonies to our north was a single noted at South Gare on 17th May, and any others must have passed by unnoticed. The next to appear were either post-breeding birds or failed breeders that tend to loiter on their way back south. The first was one at BPNR on 6th July, where the species was regularly recorded up to 31st August, with three on 12th, five on 18th, and eight on 21st. Birds from here often disperse northwards to feed, and probably account for the two adults that flew north at Grimston on 8th July (TI).

Similarly, birds lingering in Bridlington Bay move north off Flamborough Head, where single adults passed northwards on 18th and 20th July (BR), with two on 1st August (PAL: BR *et al*). On 2nd August at Flamborough, an adult flew north accompanied by a juvenile (PAL). On 4th an adult flew south at Grimston (TI) and two adults were noted off the Warren at Spurn. Between the 8th and 19th August, one to three birds were noted daily flying south in the evening tern movement at Spurn. On 12th August an adult and a juvenile were observed at Scalby Mills (JHe: SW *et al*) and two adults were noted in Filey Bay and on the Brigg (PMS *et al*). On 15th August an adult was found on Filey Brigg, with two more adults joining it on the evening of 16th, remaining to 17th (JHo: AJ *et al*). A further adult was at Cromer Point, Scarborough on 17th (SW) and two flew south at Atwick Gap on 20th (WFC). One was at South Gare on 23rd and 24th, an adult and juvenile were at Spurn on 28th, an adult was at Barmston on 30th (PP) and a few lingered in the Tees estuary into September, with the last noted at South Gare on 9th.

WHITE-WINGED (BLACK) TERN *Chlidonias leucopterus*

4(2),6,3,2

Rare migrant; 50 previous records (47 birds)

An annual visitor since 1998, there were two more records this year. This species breeds from Poland eastwards through Russia to China, with western populations



White-winged (Black) Tern, Hornsea, October, I. Leach

wintering in Africa.

A juvenile or first-winter was present at Hornsea Mere from 1st to 29th October (EC: A & NH: RVM *et al*). A moulting juvenile or first-winter was seen at Old Moor Wetlands on 20th October (NWA: JWT: DMW *et al*).

BLACK GUILLEMOT *Cepphus grylle*

1,3,4,4

Rare winter visitor and passage migrant

This circumpolar species breeds in northern Scotland where it is mostly sedentary, with only limited dispersal from its breeding colonies. It therefore remains a scarce bird in the county.

The first of the year was an immaculate summer-plumaged bird seen off Flamborough Head at South Landing from 31st May until 2nd June (RB: PAL: NP *et al*), on which date it flew north, later to be seen in Filey Bay (JHo *et al*). Another breeding-plumaged bird, possibly the same individual, flew south past Long Nab Burniston on 9th June (NWA: JWT). In late autumn, one was at South Landing, Flamborough on 8th November (RB) and one passed the Headland at Flamborough on 9th (AMA).

LITTLE AUK *Alle alle*

1160, 825, 18, 13725

Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, in greatly varying numbers

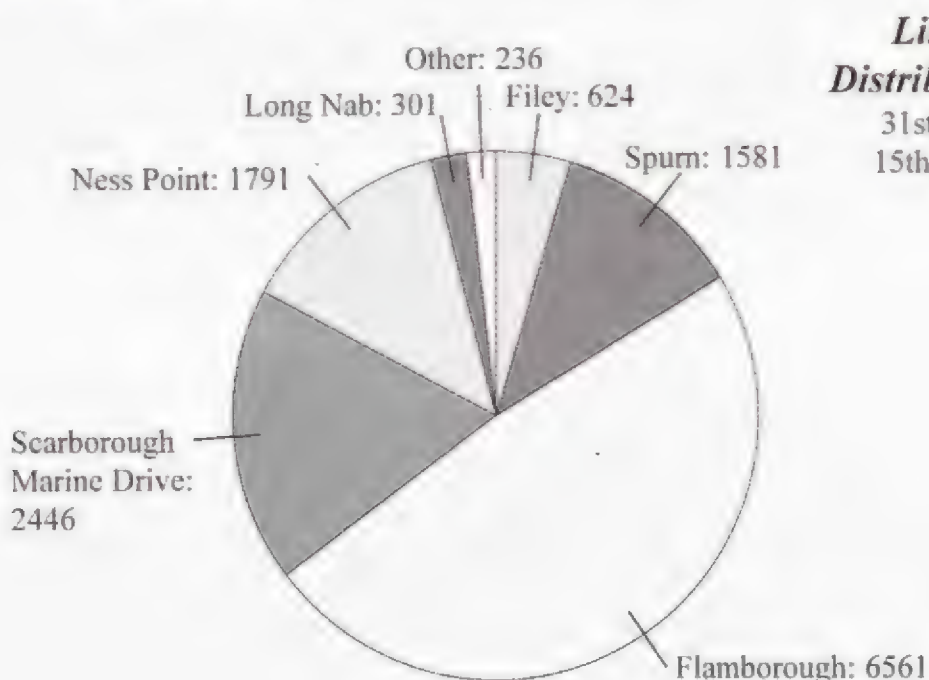
This species breeds principally in Svalbard and north-west Greenland, wintering in the north Atlantic and northern north Sea. In some years large numbers of birds are seen off the Yorkshire coast following gales, with some birds being occasionally "wrecked" inland. This year there was an excellent movement of displaced birds moving north in late autumn. The figure in the running totals includes birds counted

from several sites each day, and if the count for each day is based on only the coastal site with the highest count, the figure is about 7100 birds.

Just six birds were noted in the first half of the year, with the first a badly oiled individual in Filey Bay on 13th January, followed by one the next day picked up alive at the Point at Spurn. One flew north past Filey Brigg on 9th February, one flew north at Spurn Point on 17th March, with one picked up moribund at Scalby Mills also on 17th March.

The first of the autumn was seen at Spurn on 31st, and over the next two weeks, with periodic northerly gales, it was seen almost daily, 850 bird days being logged in total, the best year since 1995. 61 were seen at Flamborough on 1st, 18 were logged off Filey Brigg between 2nd and 8th, singles were at Barmston on 3rd and 6th, 82 flew north at Long Nab, Burniston on 6th when one was in Cayton Bay, and 100 flew north at Aldbrough on 8th, when seven were noted at Atwick, 32 at Flamborough and 22 at Scarborough Marine Drive. The 9th was a "big day" after northerly gales on 8th, with 5015 recorded flying north at Flamborough Head, 2158 past Scarborough Marine Drive, 1704 past Ness Point, Whitby, 423 past Filey Brigg with 77 in the bay, 340 past Spurn, 54 at South Gare, 35 at Bempton and 12 in Scarborough harbour. The 10th was much quieter, with 218 north at Long Nab, Burniston the largest count, and 147 at Flamborough Head. Two were seen at Stone Creek on the Humber (CJHP). Small numbers were seen at other sites on both 10th and 11th, none on 12th, but on 13th 1304 were noted at Flamborough Head, 391 at Spurn, 263 at Scarborough Marine Drive, 100+ at Filey Brigg and 13 at South Gare. 328 past Flamborough Head on 14th, and three were seen off Scarborough. Small numbers were then seen off Flamborough until 24th, with 12 logged off Filey Brigg between 14th and 17th, and one north in Jackson's Bay, Scarborough on 23rd.

Late stragglers included one south off Filey Brigg on 27th December and two off Flamborough Head on 31st.



PALLID SWIFT *Apus pallidus*

0,1,0,2

Vagrant; 2 previous records

The breeding range of this species extends from the Canary Islands, through the Mediterranean and the Middle East, to southern Iran. Most British records have been of juvenile wanderers in late autumn, and this year there was an arrival nationally in October of nine birds associated with warm southerly air. One of these was seen in Yorkshire, which together with a spring bird helped to double the county's records.

Over-shooting spring migrants are rare, but one was seen at Nosterfield on 28th May (RTP: TS: SWo). In autumn, one drifted slowly south over Filey CP on 24th October (PJD: GVW *et al*). A full account is in *Filey Brigg Bird Report 2001: pp100-101*.

ALPINE SWIFT *Tachymarptis melba*

5,2,0,1

Rare migrant from Europe; 58 previous records

Breeds discontinuously from North-west Africa east to North Pakistan, and can turn up from very early in spring through summer to late autumn.

One was seen along the cliffs at Burniston Bay on 27th June (SW).



EUROPEAN BEE-EATER *Merops apiaster*

4,11,0,3

Scarce vagrant from southern Europe; 62 previous records (108 birds)

This species breeds through Mediterranean Europe, and is now a regular overshooting spring visitor, with the best chance of seeing one at Spurn Point. This year normal service was resumed after its unusual absence 2000.

One flew south over the Point at Spurn on 20th May (TC: TM: RT). A second bird was seen at Spurn on 1st June, where it spent an hour on wires in the Triangle before flying north up Beacon Lane (PRMa). The third bird of the year was also at Spurn, flying south at the Narrows on 5th June (NAB).

HOOPOE *Upupa epops*

2,2,2,2

Rare visitor from Europe, annual in recent years; 236 previous records

This species is widely distributed across central Eurasia, the Indian sub-continent, parts of South-east Asia and North Africa. The mostly migratory European population is slowly declining. About three-quarters of records are from spring, but autumn migration is protracted, with birds occurring from August through to November and even into winter.

Two birds turned up almost together, with one at Wombwell Ings from 28th September to 5th October, and one at Burton Riggs near Scarborough from 29th September to 3rd October (DBY: JH: RNH: PS *et al*)



P. Leonard

EURASIAN WRYNECK *Jynx torquilla*

35,11,17,8

Scarce coastal passage migrant; rare inland

This species breeds across Europe and Asia, from Britain, where it has been extinct since 1993, to Japan. The European population mostly winters south of the Sahara, and Scandinavian birds may use Britain as a staging post. Numbers occurring annually in Yorkshire tend to depend on suitable weather conditions to promote post-fledging dispersal and drift migration, and are usually on the coast, but this year there were three inland records.

The first to arrive were relatively early birds in Kilnsea and at Sammy's Point, Easington, both on 29th April. The next was a bird heard singing for 20 minutes in Cropton Forest on 6th May (WN). One was seen by the side of the road in Sproatley just east of Hull on 17th May (AM).

In autumn, one was found moribund by Streethouse fishing pond near Wakefield on 23rd September, and three were seen at Spurn Point on 26th, one at the Warren and two at Wire Dump, with one of the latter remaining to 30th.

GREATER SHORT-TOED LARK *Calandrella brachydactyla* 3,1,2,4
Rare coastal passage migrant; 30 previous records

This species breeds from North-west Africa through Mediterranean Europe to eastern Asia, with western forms wintering south of the Sahara.

One flew south at the Narrows at Spurn at 8.30 a.m. on 18th May, alighting briefly (NAB: IDW). In autumn, one was flushed by the lighthouse at Spurn on 19th September (MJP). At Filey, one was present with Skylarks in stubble north of the Tip on 29th and 30th September (REH: DJS: PMS *et al*), and a late individual was seen by several observers at Easington Long Bank on 3rd and 4th November.

HORNED (SHORE) LARK *Eremophila alpestris* 470,194,15,11
Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant

The world range of this species is extensive, with 25 races covering much of North America, the Colombian Andes and North Africa, as well as northern Europe east to northern China. The European race *flava* winters in fluctuating numbers on the British coasts, with some birds staying in Yorkshire and others moving north along the coast in spring. This was a particularly poor year, however.

The first bird was not seen until 23rd October, at Spurn Point, with another single there on 27th. Two were seen at South Gare on 4th November. One flew south at Spurn on 15th November, with probably the same bird flying north the next day. One was in Filey CP from 17th to 19th November, one at Flamborough Head on 25th November and four at Filey CP on 24th December.

RED-RUMPED SWALLOW *Hirundo daurica* 0,4,1,7
Rare passage migrant; 34 previous records (36 birds)

An excellent year for this Mediterranean species, with five spring reports, supplemented by two autumn records.

One circled Southfield Res for three minutes on 17th May (SM). An excellent series of records of birds passing south at the Narrows at Spurn included two together at 12:00 on 19th May, seen later at the Point (NAB *et al*), another south at 13:25 on 19th May (PRMa: RS *et al*), one at 19:30 on 23rd May (MGS) and one at 13:05 on 19th June (NAB *et al*).

In the autumn, one flew south over the Warren at Spurn on 28th October (AAH *et al*).

RICHARD'S PIPIT *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

12,13,12,24

Scarce coastal passage migrant in autumn, rare in spring and inland

The migratory *richardi* form of this species breeds in central and eastern Asia, but regularly arrives as a migrant on the east coast from mid-September on route to uncertain wintering grounds.

A good autumn showing with 18 following easterlies in late September, at least five more in late October and one in November. The first were three at Filey Tip from 22nd to 25th September (PC: REH *et al*), followed by one near Old Fall, Flamborough Head on 24th (RB). At Spurn one was present from 25th to 26th, with two on 26th (MJP). In the north of the county, three at Boulby Cliffs on 26th was an excellent count (DAM), and one was at Cattersty Gill the same day (DAM: AJW). A total of four flew south past the Narrows at Spurn on the morning of 28th (MJP: PRMa: SE), and one flew south over Bluebell, Kilnsea on 30th (AG: PRMa: AAH *et al*) and two were at Beacon Lane, Kilnsea on the same day, remaining in the area to 11th October. A notable inland record during this period was one over St Ives on 29th September (MD).

At Spurn one flew south past the Narrows on 11th October (NAB), one was at Beacon Lane, Kilnsea from 16th-18th, and one in the Triangle from 21st to 22nd. Elsewhere, singles were at North Landing from 21st to 22nd (RB *et al*), at Filey Tip on 21st (J & TGD: JH) and two at BPNR on 28th, with one remaining to 3rd November. The last of the year was one at Aldbrough on 16th November (AFJ).

RED-THROATED PIPIT *Anthus cervinus*

4,3,1,1

Rare coastal passage migrant; 25 previous records

Breeds in the arctic zone from north Norway east to Alaska and winters from Africa to south-east Asia.

One was seen over the CP at Filey on 13th May and was later briefly relocated by the Tip (PC: J & TGD *et al*). This was the second record for Filey and a full account is in the *Filey Brigg Bird Report 2001: p 105*.

WATER PIPIT *Anthus spinoletta*

22,25,25,16

Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant from Europe

This species breeds in the mountains of southern Europe, dispersing northwards to winter. It was only a moderate year for reports, with just nine seen in the early part of the year and seven in the latter months.

The wintering bird at Carr Naze, Filey was again present from 16th January to 2nd April, by which time it was in full summer plumage (JMB *et al*). Elsewhere, singles were at Blacktoft Sands RSPB on 18th January, with two on 3rd February and one was at Skelton Lake on 28th January. At Astley Lake, New Swillington Ings four were seen in the early part of the year. One was present to late January, with two on 29th January, four on 8th February, then one or two in March and the last on 4th April. One was at Aldwarke SF on 23rd April (PL).

In the autumn, one was at Ellerton on 2nd October (CSR), one at TLNR on 19th October (EJH: RL *et al*), and one was at Carr Naze Pond, Filey CP from

20th-21st October (CCT *et al*). At Blacktoft Sands RSPB two to five were regularly seen in October, with one to two in November and singles in December.



YELLOW WAGTAIL *Motacilla flava*

Grey-headed Wagtail *Motacilla flava thunbergi*

5,1,2,1

Rare migrant

Typically scarce, with just one record. An early bird was at Walker Butts, Spurn Point on 13th May.

THRUSH NIGHTINGALE *Luscinia luscinia*

0,1,0,1

Rare migrant, 8 previous records

The range of this east European species is still expanding north-westwards into west Norway and it is now locally abundant in southern Scandinavia. It is therefore perhaps increasingly likely to turn up on passage to its wintering grounds in East Africa, but still remains a true rarity in the county.

A first-summer male was singing and showing well at the Warren, Spurn on 12th May. It was relocated at Canal Hedge where it remained to 13th May (NAB: DRM: BRS *et al*). Spurn can confidently lay claim to being THE place to see this skulking rarity in the county with seven of the previous accepted records.

COMMON NIGHTINGALE *Luscinia megarhynchos*

4,2,4,3*

Rare breeding summer visitor in the south and increasingly rare passage migrant

On Thorne Moors, the only regular breeding location in the county, there were 14 singing birds on 4th June.

Migrants (*as shown in running totals) were typically scarce. The first was one at Spurn in Canal Hedge on 21st April, followed by one at Fairburn Ings on 5th May. A rare autumn migrant was found during an astonishing purple patch at Cattersty Gill on 25th September (NJ: DAM *et al*).

BLUETHROAT *Luscinia svecica* 6,2,4,8***Scarce coastal passage migrant; occasional very rare breeding species***

Once again a lack of suitable conditions during the spring ensured that records of this widespread Palearctic species were at a premium with just four reported. In contrast the autumn, usually the quieter of the two passage seasons, was the best for this species for some time with four birds seen.

At Spurn, a male of the Red-spotted form was in Walker Butts from 3rd to 4th May, with a female at the Point on 12th May (NAB *et al*) and a Red-spotted male at Chalk Bank on 17th May (PS). One was reported from Bempton on 16th May.

An excellent spell of easterlies in late September produced one in the Short Hedge at Filey CP from 19th to 21st September (HJW *et al*), with a second bird trapped on 21st (PJD *et al*). One was at Beacon Lane Kilnsea from 23rd to 26th, with another north of the Narrows, Spurn on 26th September (GCT *et al*).

RED-FLANKED BLUETAIL *Tarsiger cyanurus* 0,0,0,1***Vagrant; no previous records***

This species breeds from North-east Finland east through northern Eurasia to northern China and Japan, wintering in south-east Asia. There has been an increase in records in Britain in recent years, with records in Lincolnshire and Northumberland, and its appearance in the county was overdue.

A first-winter or female was found at Skinningrove late on 25th September (NJ: DAM *et al*). Unfortunately there was no sign the next day.

COMMON STONECHAT *Saxicola torquata***Eastern races** *Saxicola t. maura/stejnegeri* 1,2,0,4***Rare coastal migrant; 39 previous records***

This migratory form breeds across north Asia east to China and Japan, wintering in south and south-east Asia. This was a good year, with four records associated with the east coast fall in late September.

The first was a female/first-winter at Bempton from 22nd to 30th (SH: MTa *et al*), with a male at Scalby Lodge from 22nd to 23rd (MF: JHe *et al*), a female/first-winter at Scarborough Castle Hill on 25th (NWA: EW: SW) and a female/first-winter at Boulby Cliffs on 26th (IB: DJB: DH).

CETTI'S WARBLER *Cettia cetti* 1,0,0,1***Rare visitor; 9 previous records***

Breeds in southern England, from where post-breeding dispersal or exploration is likely to occur, with northerly range expansion probably dependent on a succession of mild winters.

One was present at Potteric Carr from 7th to 28th October (DC: SM *et al*).

SAVI'S WARBLER *Locustella luscinioides* 0,0,0,1***Rare migrant, with 20 previous records***

This species breeds as close as the Netherlands, discontinuously east to the Black

Sea and south to Spain. It is most likely to turn up in suitable breeding habitat at an inland location, as coastal migrants are exceptionally rare, and this year's record was typical.

One at Old Moor Wetlands from 23rd to 29th April was in song, but identified on 29th when trapped (NWA: JHe: DMW *et al*).

MARSH WARBLER *Acrocephalus palustris* 11,14,1,6

Scarce passage migrant; occasional rare breeding species

A poor year for migrants, but events of 1999 were repeated when once again a pair bred. This trans-Saharan migrant is widespread through the Western Palearctic, but its small breeding population in southern England is declining. Opportunistic breeding by continental migrants would seem to be the most likely explanation of events.

Three were at Flamborough Head on 4th June, with a pair from the 6th. The pair bred at Thornwick Bay and a juvenile was seen on 20th July (RB *et al*). Elsewhere, a singing bird was at Filey Dams on 10th June, (JHo) and another was trapped at Danes Dyke on 23rd June (IN *et al*).

GREAT REED WARBLER *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* 0,1,0,1

Vagrant, with 10 previous records

Breeds throughout much of continental Europe from Finland south, but remains a rare bird in the county, with the record below comprising the only British record of the year.

An elusive male sang at Coatham Marsh from 15th to 16th May (MAB: TF *et al*).

ICTERINE WARBLER *Hippolais icterina* , 20,9,5,4

Scarce coastal passage migrant, more common in autumn

This species breeds from Norway east through central and northern Europe to western Siberia, wintering in sub-Saharan Africa. It was a poor year, with no records in spring and just four in the autumn, with three records of this early migrant typically in August.

At Flamborough, the first was at Old Fall on 18th August (RB) with another in the gorse field on 30th (RB: NP *et al*). Elsewhere, one was at Tunstall on 30th August (TI) and one at Cattersty Gill on 26th September (AJW *et al*).

SUBALPINE WARBLER *Sylvia cantillans* 3,0,3,3

Rare migrant; annual in recent years and more frequent in spring; 29 previous records

Three records of this Mediterranean species, all from the Spurn area, were typical in both date and location. The location has accounted for 21 of the 32 Yorkshire records.

The first was a singing male in Kilnsea from 26th to 29th April (MGS *et al*),

followed by a male at the Point on 3rd May (NAB *et al*) and a female of uncertain age trapped on 23rd May (AJG: PRMa *et al*).

BARRED WARBLER *Sylvia nisoria*

15,7,3,29

Scarce coastal passage migrant, very rare in spring

The breeding range of this species extends through central and eastern Europe to western Siberia, with the entire population wintering in East Africa. It leaves the breeding grounds early, with most autumn records of juveniles. This was an excellent year after the poor showing in 2000, with at least 29 records, including the latest ever bird in Yorkshire.

At Flamborough Head, the first was at Thornwick Bay on 18th August, with one at North Landing from 19th to 23rd (RB: NP). Other records from Flamborough included one on Lighthouse Road on 5th September (RB), two on 21st at Head Farm and Selwick's Bay, the latter to 22nd (RB *et al*), one at Old Fall from 22nd to 25th, with a second bird on 25th on which date there was also one at the Roadside Pond (RB *et al*). On 26th one was at Booted Gully (IM: RB: DBy *et al*), with one at Roadside Pond on 28th (RB: DBy *et al*) and the last at Old Fall on 19th (RB: DBy *et al*).

At Spurn the first was at Canal Scrape on 27th August (AR *et al*), with one at the Point from 28th-29th (AMH *et al*). In September, one was near Lighthouse from 1st to 6th (LJD *et al*), near Bluebell on 8th (GF *et al*), Kilnsea on 20th, and 21st to 24th, and Canal Hedge on 26th and Wire Dump from 28th to 29th (DH *et al*). A late bird was at Pallas's Pond on 21st October, then it moved to the Warren where it was trapped on 22nd and then again on 5th November. This bird was then seen again on 2nd December and was the latest to ever be seen in Yorkshire.

Elsewhere, singles were at South Gare on 20th September (MAB), Filey CP from 21st to 28th (PJD *et al*) and Parish Wood, Filey on 22nd (JGn: CCT *et al*), Ness Point, Whitby on 21st (RSS), Easington on 22nd, South Gare on 25th (MAB) and Cattersty Gill on 25th (NJ: DAM). A single was at Filey CP on 7th October (JMT *et al*).

PALLAS'S LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus proregulus*

5,17,14,2

Scarce autumn migrant; very rare inland

A poor year for this Siberian species by recent standards with just two reports.

One was at South Gare on 21st October (MCo *et al*), with one at Filey CP from 22nd to 24th (PJD: ICS *et al*).

YELLOW-BROWED LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus inornatus* 35,31,40,31

Scarce autumn passage migrant; rare inland

This tiny and delicate migrant breeds throughout Russia east of the Urals and winters from Nepal east to SE Asia. In contrast to the previous species, this was a relatively good year with at least 31 reported in late September and seven more in October.

The first were at Spurn, with one at Wire Dump from 14th to 16th September, with another at the Crown & Anchor on 16th. At Filey CP, one was in Top Scrub on 19th (J & TGD) with another in Parish Wood from 21st to 29th (CCT *et al*). At Flamborough Head four on 20th included three at Grange Farm and one at Old Fall, the latter remaining to 28th and another was trapped at Selwick's Bay on 22nd. One was at Buckton on 21st (MTh *et al*) with one at Spurn and another at Scarborough Castle (DBY: JH) the same day. On 22nd new birds were at Ness Point, Whitby (JAB: NC: RSS: AZ), and Spurn, the latter remaining to 24th. Additional birds at Spurn were present from 23rd to 25th at Chalk Bank and 23rd to 30th at the Crown & Anchor, with two from 24th to 26th, one in *spartina* by Pallas's Pond from 25th to 26th, with singles at Cliff Farm and the Warren on 26th and at the Narrows on 30th. At Scarborough Castle two were present on 23rd with one on 25th, and possibly a different bird on 28th and 29th (NWA: JHe: EW: SW). One was at South Gare on 25th (NAP), with one at South Landing the same day (SH *et al*), which remained to 21st October, with additional birds in Sykes Plantation on 27th and Old Fall on 28th. Singles at South Gare on 25th (NAP), Saltburn on 27th (DAM) and Locke Park, Redcar on 29th completed the flurry of arrivals in late September.

A lack of favourable conditions during October ensured that relatively few birds were seen. At Spurn one was trapped at the Point on 13th, one was in the Warren area from 21st to 23rd and one at Wire Dump on 21st. One was in Sykes Plantation at Flamborough Head on 14th, one was at Brotton GC on 22nd (MRKA), one at Scalby Lodge from 22nd to 23rd (MF) and the last of the year was in the Glen Gardens at Filey on 23rd October (PC *et al*).

RADDE'S WARBLER *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 0,1,9,2

Rare coastal migrant in autumn; 32 previous records

This south Siberian species winters in SE Asia. Following the astonishing events of 2000, this year was back to normality.

One was seen at the Warren, Spurn early in the morning on 26th September, and was relocated, then trapped in evening (PD: LJD: JD *et al*). One was at South Gare from 27th to 28th September (JR *et al*).

DUSKY WARBLER *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 0,1,1,3

Rare coastal migrant in autumn; 24 previous records

This species breeds in through Siberia to north-east China wintering from Nepal to south China. It is usually a late autumn visitor, but this year, the best ever for the species in Britain, there were two influxes, one in September and another in mid-October.

Three records for the county was a good showing given a dearth of suitable conditions later in the autumn. One was at Cattersty Gill from 25th to 26th September (NJ: DAM *et al*). One was at East Newton Fish Pond on 10th and 11th October, though was possibly present on 9th (JMB: AFJ: DRM *et al*) and one was

along the disused railway line at Ness Point, Whitby on 14th October (B & JAB: RSS).

CHIFFCHAFF *Phylloscopus collybita*

Siberian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita tristis*

0,0,0,2

Rare coastal migrant and occasional winterer

Typically scarce, birds ascribed to this form were trapped at Selwick's Bay, Flamborough Head on 22nd October and one was present with two nominate birds at Lemonroyd Plantation, New Swillington Ings in December (MB *et al*).

FIRECREST *Regulus ignicapilla*

39,45+,39,27

Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant: bred in 1995

This species breeds mostly in southern England, with a more extensive distribution in Europe, the more northerly populations migrating south-westwards to winter around the Mediterranean. Birds presumably of continental origin provide a double passage on the coast.

A male was discovered singing at Wyming Brook on the South Yorkshire/ Derbyshire border on 26th May, and breeding was confirmed in mid-July (RDH), the first confirmed breeding in the county for eight years.

In early part of the year one was at Fairburn Ings on 4th January. And one was in the Kingsmill area of Driffield on 15th March (DJV). Coastal migrants at Spurn occurred between 26th March and 10th April, with one to three recorded and a total of 20 bird days. One at Coatham Marsh on 31st March (MAB) was perhaps the same as the bird seen at South Gare on 1st April, on which day one was in Selwick's Bay at Flamborough Head. One was at Filey CP on 22nd April. In May a notable number of records included singles at Flamborough Head on 3rd and 11th, one at South Gare on 12th May, one at Hawsker on 17th May and singles at Spurn on 24th and 26th May.

Autumn records were few, and commenced with two at Flamborough Head on 25th September. One was at Whitgift on 11th October; another was at Flamborough Head on 19th October with one at Spurn on 21st. The last coastal migrant was at Spurn on 14th November. Inland birds included one at Worsbrough Res on 31st October (GJa), one in a garden at Shepley on 3rd November (TM), and one at Thrybergh CP on 25th November (PL). A wintering bird was at Astley Lake, New Swillington Ings from 26th November to the year end (MB *et al*).

RED-BREASTED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula parva*

18,5,7,15

Scarce coastal passage migrant, rare in spring

The nominate western form breeds from Sweden eastwards almost to the Urals, and winters in the Indian subcontinent. This was a good year, with two spring records and 12 birds associated with the east coast fall in late September.

Always rare in spring, when 6% of British records have occurred, two at Spurn was notable. A first-summer male was singing at the Warren on 23rd May (AJG: DMc *et al*) and a female-type was at Chalk Bank on 28th May (BRS: JTa).

Favourable conditions at the end of September produced at least a dozen birds with one more in October. The first was at East Newton Fish Ponds on 18th September (AFJ), with one at Bempton the following day. A superb adult male was at Filey CP from 19th to 21st (LG: MO *et al*). One was at Flamborough Head from 20th to 21st (IM: AMA: DT *et al*), with one at Scarborough Castle on 20th and 21st (RHA: RNH: SW *et al*) and at South Gare on 20th (MNS). One was ringed at Buckton on 21st, remaining to 22nd (MTh *et al*), with an un-ringed bird there on 23rd (SW). Elsewhere, one was at Redcar Locke Park on 21st (NAP) and one in the Glen Gardens, Filey from 22nd to 24th (JS *et al*), with another at Filey on 23rd (JH). The last of this spell was at Kilnsea Beacon Lane on 23rd. The last of the year, however, was one at Aldbrough from 22nd to 23rd October at Thorpe Garth Farm (AFJ).

EURASIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE *Oriolus oriolus*

7,7,6,3

Rare passage migrant mainly in spring: bred in 1992

This species maintains a small breeding population in East Anglia, at the western edge of its range that extends from Morocco north to southern Norway and east to Mongolia. Spring records could include overshooting British birds, but most are likely to be of continental origin.

Birds were in short supply this year with just three records. A female/immature was at Welwick on 19th May (JMB), on which date a female-type was in Little Hedge and Canal Hedge at Spurn before flying north (JGr). The last was at the Shrike Bushes at South Gare on 24th and 25th May (JLS *et al*).

RED-BACKED SHRIKE *Lanius collurio*

60,15,34,14

Scarce passage migrant; formerly bred

This species is now extinct in Britain, but breeds from Portugal north to Scandinavia and east to western Siberia, with birds migrating via the eastern Mediterranean to winter in Africa. In the county it is a classic drift migrant on easterly winds, but there were fewer records this year. A below par spring was due to a lack of favourable conditions with just three reports. Autumn was similarly quiet with 11 birds.

The first was a female in the Wire Dump and Lighthouse area at Spurn from 10th to 12th May. An inland bird was on Eston Moor on 24th May. One at Flamborough Head on 8th June was the last of a quiet spring.

The first of the autumn was a juvenile at Head Farm, Flamborough Head on 17th August, followed by a juvenile at The Point, Spurn from 19th to 22nd, with a second bird on 20th at the Lighthouse. Inland, a juvenile was at Farnham GP on 21st (JEA: LL: RP). Just seven were associated with the fall in late September, though two were well inland. A male was at Norwood from 24th September to 14th October. On the coast one was at Spurn on 25th, with one at Old Fall, Flamborough Head on the same date and another at Hawsker which remained to 27th. One was at Beacon Lane Kilnsea on 28th and 29th and another at North Landing, Flamborough Head on 28th. Another inland record was a male at Bland Hill, Blubberhouses Reservoir from 23rd September to 9th October.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE *Lanius excubitor*

43,18,10,3

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor

This species breeds from Scandinavia eastwards through to North America, with birds moving south in winter. It occurs as a coastal passage bird in the county, but small numbers also winter inland in Britain, often setting up territories and returning in successive winters. Numbers nationally have declined in recent years.

Records were few this year with just three reports. A wintering individual was at Bellflask Quarry on 27th January (B & Mrs SM). Two autumn passage records both came from Spurn, where one was at the Narrows on 25th and 26th September and a second bird in The Triangle from 26th to 28th September.

HOODED CROW *Corvus cornix*

-, -, -, 3

Increasingly rare visitor, usually on passage, with occasional winter records.

Long gone are the days when this was an expected visitor to the county. Typically, for recent times, there were just three records, all in the early part of the year. One at Flamborough Head on the 8th January was a rare winter record. One flew south at Spurn on 14th March and another was at Boggle Hole, near Robin Hood's Bay on 7th May, but had also been reported in April.

ROSY STARLING *Sturnus roseus*

0,1,1,2

Rare visitor in spring and summer; 44 previous records (45 birds)

This irruptive species breeds from south Ukraine and central Turkey east to Kazakhstan and Afghanistan, occasionally breeding in south-east Europe. Associated with an exceptional mid-summer influx into north-western Europe, Yorkshire hosted two birds, with another more unusual record in early September. Unfortunately none of these superb adults lingered long.

The first was an adult at Murton near York on 22nd June (BGP). Quite possibly the same bird was present in a garden at Haxby, York on 30th June (Dr N and Mrs ENM). An adult at Flamborough Head on 2nd September was more unusual with respect to date (Mr and Mrs NA).

EUROPEAN SERIN *Serinus serinus*

2,0,1,2

Rare passage migrant in spring and autumn; 39 previous records, 2 in winter

Two typically brief records this year of this south European species. A female was on wires at Narrow Neck, Spurn early morning on 21st May (NAB) and a bird was at the Fog Station at Flamborough Head on 14th June (PAL).

COMMON ROSEFINCH *Carpodacus erythrinus*

13,12,12,15

Scarce passage migrant; occasional very rare breeding species (first in 1992)

This species winters in southern Asia, but its breeding range across northern Eurasia has expanded westwards to reach Scandinavia this century, and it has bred sporadically in Britain since 1982 and Yorkshire since 1992. This was a reasonable year with six spring birds and nine September records, but no suggestion of breeding.

The first was an immature male in seafront gardens at Filey on 23rd May (PMS *et al*). This was followed by a first-summer male at Spurn between the Narrows and Warren on 27th May (AMH *et al*) with a female or immature at Old Fall, Flamborough Head on the same day (PAL). An adult male was at The Narrows, Spurn on 28th (NAB: AMH *et al*) and a male the same day at Thornwick Bay, Flamborough Head (NP) with another male singing at South Landing on 31st the last of the spring.

The first of the autumn was at Kilnsea Beacon Lane on 2nd September, followed one at Spurn from 6th to 9th at the Point, another at Kew Villa on 17th (PRMa: AJM) and it or the another at Pallas's Pond on 18th (MJP). A juvenile was on Lighthouse Road, Flamborough Head on 20th, a juvenile at Filey Tip on 21st (PMS: CCT *et al*), one at the Point, Spurn on 22nd (AR) with two at Old Fall, Flamborough Head on 23rd and the last of the year at South Gare on 25th (MCo: JLS).

PINE BUNTING *Emberiza leucocephalos*

0,0,0,1

Vagrant; 3 previous records

A male spent the afternoon of 3rd March with a flock of Yellowhammers on stubble near the Old Tip at Filey CP (DJS: PMS: CCT *et al*). Unfortunately, due to foot and mouth restrictions a thorough search to relocate the bird could not be organised. A full account is in the *Filey Brigg Bird Report 2001: pp 102-103*.

ORTOLAN BUNTING *Emberiza hortulana*

7,4,2,2

Rare passage migrant, mainly in autumn

This species breeds from Spain north-east to western Siberia, and was predictably scarce once again, with records at premium. Descriptions of just two birds were submitted, one in spring and one in autumn.

One was in Parish Wood, Filey CP on 23rd May (TG & JD) and a female/immature at Filey CP on 19th August (CCT: DJS *et al*), the earliest autumn migrant ever for Yorkshire by a day.

RUSTIC BUNTING *Emberiza rustica*

7,0,1,1

Rare passage migrant, mainly in autumn; 33 previous records (34 birds)

This species breeds in the boreal forest edges from Sweden east to Siberia, migrating in a south-easterly direction to winter in East Asia.

A male at the Old Tip, Filey CP from 26th to 31st March completed a purple patch for rare buntings at the site (HJW *et al*). This was the earliest ever Yorkshire record and for one to occur in March suggests that it may have arrived the previous autumn. It is featured in the *Filey Brigg Bird Report 2001: p 104*.

LITTLE BUNTING *Emberiza pusilla*

2,1,3,5

Rare passage migrant, mainly in autumn; 46 previous records (48 birds)

A good autumn, with five records associated with the fall conditions in late September.

One was on Carr Naze at Filey CP from 19th to 21st September (LG: JO *et al*), with another at the Tip from 22nd to 24th (MJG: DJS: PMS *et al*). One was trapped and photographed at Old Fall, Flamborough Head from 20th to 21st (JMP: PGB: JB *et al*) with another trapped and photographed at Head Farm on 26th (RB: SH *et al*). The final record was one near Wire Dump, Spurn from 25th to 27th (MJP *et al*).

BOBOLINK *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

0,0,0,1

Vagrant from North America; no previous records

The first for the county was found at Easington Long Bank on 27th October (JL: RS *et al*). It was presumably a first-winter bird, but was unfortunately not present the following day. This species breeds widely across southern Canada and northern USA, and winters in South America. A full account can be found in *Yorkshire Birding* 10:4 pp 125-128.



Photo: M. Richardson

CATEGORY B

Species that were recorded in Britain in an apparently wild state prior to 31st December 1949, but are not accepted by **BOURC** as having occurred naturally since then. Ruddy Shelduck has now been moved into this category.

RUDDY SHELDUCK *Tadorna ferruginea* (N Africa, S Eurasia) **BE***

Rare vagrant; feral/escapes confuse status

A hybrid Ruddy/Common Shelduck was seen on floodwater near Thrintoft, VC 65, on 22nd April. Two flew west at Fairburn Ings on 27th August and three flew south at Spurn over the sea on 1st October.

CATEGORY D

Species whose status is being monitored the **BOURC** (see *Ibis* 136: p253).

GREAT WHITE PELICAN *Pelecanus onocrotatus* (W Eurasia, Africa) **DE**

One was with Canada Geese at Worsbrough Res on 29th October and seen later at Rockley and Edderthorpe Flash on 31st.

CATEGORY E

Species that have been recorded as introductions, transportees or escapees from captivity, and whose breeding populations, if any, are thought not to be self-sustaining. Category E species form no part of the British List. The range and status on the provisional BOU category E list is given after the name, as some species fall into more than one category.

EUROPEAN WHITE STORK *Ciconia ciconia* (West Eurasia, Africa) **AE**

The escapes of this species are treated in the main systematic list.

LESSER FLAMINGO *Phoeniconaias minor* (Africa, NW India) **E**

One was on the Humber at Spurn on six dates between 9th and 22nd December.

FULVOUS WHISTLING DUCK *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Americas, Africa, India) **E**

An adult male was at Otley GP on 19th December.

BLACK SWAN *Cygnus atratus* (Australia, New Zealand) **E***

One was present throughout the year commuting between North Cave Wetlands and Broomfleet Brickponds. One was at Ripon Racecourse Lake from 12th to 16th January with another reported from Beal Carrs on 15th, 21st and 22nd January. A single was at Watton NR on 18th February, one was at Bellflask Quarry on 11th

March and one was at Pugney's CP on 28th April. A pair bred on the pond at Skirlington, north of Hornsea, producing two young, one of which was later killed by a dog. One frequented the Broomhill area during March and April. One was at Booth Wood Res on 17th June and 2 at Rodley NR on 19th June and nearby on the River Aire the next day, with one at Winterset on 23rd. One flew west over the sea at Bempton and came "in off" and then north at Filey CP on 30th June and another flew north at Flamborough Head on 15th July. Two were at Southfield Res on 6th July and singles were recorded at Fairburn Ings on 1st, 2nd and 11th August, and again from 1st to 6th September, and probably the same bird was present at Beal Carr from 9th to the end of the month. Intriguingly a juvenile was at Farnham GP on 1st November and an adult there on 26th December.

Addition to 1999 Report: A local escape from Dalton Magna was seen at Firsty Res on 7th June and Thrybergh CP on 8th. One was on the River Don on 17th and 25th October.

SWAN GOOSE *Anser cygnoides* (NC Asia, Siberia) E*

Noted on some ponds, including Little Weighton in East Yorkshire. One at Mickethwaite on 29th May and at Crossflatts on 1st June.

BAR-HEADED GOOSE *Anser indicus* (Central Asia) E*

One was at Old Moor Wetlands on 14th May. Three flew out to sea at Filey on 23rd May. One was present with feral Greylags at North Cave Wetlands for several weeks from 2nd September. A bird seen at Nosterfield in 2000 and again from August this year was found dead there in November. One was at Lowther Lake on 7th October and presumably, the same bird was at Fairburn on 28th.

Addition to 1999 Report: An adult was at Thorpe Marsh and Almholme .8th April and 11th May.

SNOW GOOSE *Anser caerulescens* (N America & Greenland) AE*

2 birds were regularly reported from Fairburn Ings in January, March, August, September and October, with one remaining to the end of the year. A blue morph fed with Grey Lag Geese and a single Pink-footed Goose between Broomhill Flash and Wombwell Ings on 25th April, and left its roost at Old Moor wetlands the next day. One was seen on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Mickethwaite on 29th May and three days later at nearby Crossflatts. A blue phase bird was at Harewood Park on 4th November.

EMPEROR GOOSE *Anser canagicus* (Siberia and Alaska) E

One was at Eccup Res from 11th to 28th January, and again from 31st July to 29th August and 6th to 10th October (SPS: PRG: RM).

KELP GOOSE *Chloephaga hybrida* (S America, Falkland Islands)

A single bird was watched at Swinsty Res on 18th March. Very similar to the following species that was seen subsequently at a number of localities.

RUDDY-HEADED GOOSE *Chloephaga rubidiceps* (S America)

Two birds, one ringed, were reported from Wiggington near York on March. One was with Canada Geese at Otley GP on several dates between 28th September and the year-end. It was later seen at Farnham GP from 8th to 12th October, when it was seen to leave to the north. An unusual escape for the county, and not yet listed by the BOU on the Category E list. It is a native of Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands.

BARNACLE GOOSE *Branta leucopsis* (E Greenland, Svalbard, Novaya Zemlya) AE*

One appeared at Beal Carr after heavy rain on 16th June.

RED-BREASTED GOOSE *Branta ruficollis* (N C Siberia) AE

One was at Nosterfield and Bellflask areas in January, November and December, Farnham GP in April, August and September and Hay-a-Park in GP in July and August. This known escape has been present in VC 65 for at least a year.

Addition to 2000 Report: one was at Bolton-on-Swale GP on 10th October.

PARADISE SHELDUCK *Tadorna variegata* (New Zealand) E

Two were reported from Beal Carrs on 9th and 22nd July and again on 22nd and 27th August. Three males were seen at TLNR on 30th September. They stayed for about an hour before flying off south-west.

AUSTRALIAN SHELDUCK *Tadorna tadornoides* (Australia) E

2 males were at Blacktoft Sands from 6th to 10th October.

MUSCOVY DUCK *Cairina moschata* (C & S America) E*

One was at Hebden Bridge on 31st January. Probably under-recorded.

RINGED TEAL *Callonetta leucophrys* (C & S America) E

One was at Otley GP on 29th April, with a single on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Saltaire on 30th April. Possibly the same bird was at Dowley Gap on 28th June. An adult drake was at North Cave Wetlands on 20th September.

CHILOE WIGEON *Anas sibilatrix* (S America) E

One at Sprotbrough Flash on 10th October, with 2 from 15th October to 2nd November.

WHITE-CHEEKED PINTAIL *Anas bahamensis* (S America, Caribbean) E

An adult drake was at North Cave Wetlands on 7th October.

Addition to 1999 Report: a female was at Thorpe Marsh on 8th April.

Addition to 2000 Report: one at Ingbirchworth Res on 19th September.

ROSY-BILLED POCHARD *Netta peposaca* (S America) E

An immature male first seen in 2000 was seen at Anglers CP on 19th, Cold Hiendley Res on 28th January and Winterset on 18th February.

HOODED MERGANSER *Lophodytes cucullatus* (N America) AE

A female was at Thrybergh CP on 23rd September.

HARRIS'S HAWK *Parabuteo unicinctus* (C & S America) E

One was at Sherburn near Scarborough in January and one over Castleford on 28th January. One was seen from Barden on 11th February.

Addition to 2000 Report: one at Bolton-on-Swale GP from late March to May.

RED-TAILED HAWK *Buteo jamaicensis* (N & C America) E

One was seen daily at Filey from 28th March to 1st April, with another, with the remains of jesses on one leg, at Barden Fell on 30th March. One, presumably the Filey bird, was later seen over North Landing, Flamborough on 13th April and Flamborough village on 21st, 24th and 30th April. One was at Hoodstorth on 1st May, whilst another at Flamborough on 29th May was possibly different from the April bird. One thermalled over West Tanfield on 4th October, having escaped from Osmotherley some three weeks earlier.

SAKER *Falco cherrug* (S Eurasia) DE

A bird with jesses was watched at Barden on 29th December.

GOLDEN PHEASANT *Chrysolophus pictus* (China) CE*

Escaped or deliberately released species; has bred

Two males were seen in Bretton Park on 9th January following the previous year's release.

Addition to 2000 Report: 2 males were in Bretton Park on 3rd December. 8 birds were released earlier in the year.

HELMETED GUINEAFOWL *Numida meleagris* (Africa) E

One was frequenting gardens in the Harrogate suburbs on 1st and 2nd June.

RED-AND-GREEN MACAW *Ara chloroptera* (Central & S America)

One was calling and gliding over trees at Wentworth Castle, Stainborough on 9th February.

BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW *Ara ararauna* (Central & S America)

Two were by Airedale general Hospital on 16th and 21st July, probably from Steeton Manor.

SCARLET MACAW *Ara macao* (Central & S America)

Three were at Silsden on 16th May and one at Eastburn on 2nd August, all probably escaped from Steeton Manor.

GREAT GREEN MACAW *Ara ambigua* (Central & S America)

One at Jack Hill on 12th August.

BUDGERIGAR *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Australia) E*

One was in Bolton Abbey CP on 1st January and two at Thrybergh CP on 16th August.

COCKATIEL *Nymphicus hollandicus* (Australia) E

One was seen at Carlton Marsh on 24th February, with one in the Brough area in April and others at Thrybergh CP on 9th and Huddersfield on 12th May. Singles were seen over Anglers CP on June 22nd, and in August at Quarry Moor, Ripon on 1st and 2nd, Went Ings on 18th, Ulley CP on 18th and 20th and at Haverah Park on 19th. One was found dead at Killinghall Moor, Harrogate district, on 28th September. One was seen at Brookfoot in the Halifax area on 13th October and another at Flamborough on 21st of that month; one was in Bingley on 2nd and another at Thrybergh CP on 20th November.

SENEGAL PARROT *Poicephalus senegalus* (W Africa) E

One was in the Thornton area, Bradford, between 3rd and 6th December.

ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET *Psittacula krameri* (Africa, India) CE*

One first seen in late December in 2000 feeding from a bird-table in a garden in Gledhow was in the same garden on 13th January and 9th, 13th, 24th and 25th March (P Abbott) and in Gledhow Valley woods on 6th and 7th March, 14th April and 20th May (M P Calvert). One was reported in a Waxwing flock in Leeds on an unspecified date in January (per Yorkshire Birding). A female frequented a garden in Loftus in the north of the county from 22nd April to mid-November. One flew north at the Midhope raptor watch point on 2nd June, and one south over Blackmoorfoot Res on 6th July. One was at Rodley NR on 31st July. One flew south over Kilnsea on 11th November.

ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET *Psittacula alexandri* (India, SE Asia) E*

The individual first reported in 1997 in the St Chad's area of Middlesbrough was seen regularly throughout the year.

SLATY-HEADED PARAKEET *Psittacula himalayana* (India)

A single was at Flamborough on 6th October.

PEACH-FACED LOVEBIRD *Agapornis roseicollis* (S Africa) E

One was at Atwick on 1st January and another in Filey on 16th January.

GREY-HEADED LOVEBIRD *Agapornis cana* (Madagascar)

Eight escaped in Atwick on 12th September and were around for some weeks.

EURASIAN EAGLE OWL *Bubo bubo* (Palearctic) E*

A pair in the north of the county raised three chicks after two failed breeding attempts. One in East Park, Hull on 13th February was later re-captured. One frequented Firbeck from July to at least mid-September. One was captured in Wellesley Park, Halifax on 16th November.



Eagle Owl, East Hull, February, M. Ashforth

ISLAND CANARY *Serinus canaria* (N Atlantic Islands) E

One flew south at Spurn on 10th and 12th October.

CHINESE GROSBEAK *Eophona migratoria* (E Palearctic) E

One flew south at Spurn on 19th May.

ZEBRA FINCH *Poephila guttata* (Australia) E

One was in Parish Wood, Filey on 9th June, and one in Sheffield in July.

SUDAN GOLDEN SPARROW *Passer lutea* (Africa) E

A male at Flamborough from 29th June was trapped on 16th July.

AFRICAN BLACK-HEADED ORIOLE *Oriolus larvatus* (Africa)

One was watched for at least a week visiting a garden in Bingley from 11th January.

OTHER RECORD OF INTEREST

RED-NECKED NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus ruficollis*

The remains of a bird in the undercarriage of a plane which had arrived at Leeds-Bradford airport from Spain on 3rd August were examined and found to be this species.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO PREVIOUS REPORTS

YELLOW-BILLED DIVER *Gavia adamsii*

Rare winter visitor; 23 previous records

2000: One seen flying north off Ness Point, Whitby on 3rd September (JBA: ANH: RSS) has now been accepted by BBRC, the 24th county record.

BLACK-NECKED GREBE *Podiceps nigricollis*

2000: Singles were at Scorton from 15th April to 7th May, and at Stapleton on 11th May.

PURPLE HERON *Ardea purpurea*

Rare visitor, almost annual in recent years; 56 previous records (53 birds)

2000: An adult flew north at Rother Valley CP on 3rd May (KFG: RGr).

WHITE STORK *Ciconia ciconia*

2000: Singles were seen over Warlaby on 15th April over Enley flying towards Bretton Park on 19th April, where noted again on 21st. One was also observed near Thorp Perrow on 24th April and one was at Waterloo on 19th July. All sightings are thought to refer to Harewood birds.

EGYPTIAN GOOSE *Alopochen aegyptiacus*

2000: The wandering two birds later seen at Nosterfield on 24th were at Bolton-on-Swale GP on 19th May.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL *Anas discors*

1989: One at Kilnsea on 29th October (NAB: RCH: KR *et al*) has now been accepted by BBRC.

AMERICAN WIGEON *Anas americana*

2000: A hybrid American x Eurasian Wigeon was at Bolton-on-Swale GP on 19th and 20th May.

RING-NECKED DUCK *Aythya collaris*

2000: A male was at Bolton-on-Swale GP on 21st February (ND). This may have been the Aire Valley bird that could not be accounted for on that date, but also could have been a different individual. Two drakes were at Wheldrake Ings on 26th December (CSR).

OSPREY *Pandion haliaetus*

2000: Singles were seen at Kipley Hall on 4th April, over Shelley near Leeds on 5th April, at Bolton-on-Swale GP on 11th May, at Langton Bridge on 19th May and again at Kipley Hall on 20th May, and at Blackmoorfoot Res on 28th July.

COMMON CRANE *Grus grus*

2000: An adult flew north-west over Annat Royd Lane, Ingbirchworth, on 27th March (DHP *et al*).

EURASIAN DOTTEREL *Charadrius morinellus*

2000: A male was in Arkengarthdale on 23rd April.

TEMMINCK'S STINT *Calidris temminckii*

2000: One was at Pugney's CP on 14th May (SHi *et al*).

PECTORAL SANDPIPER *Calidris melanotos*

2000: One at Stocks Res from 1st to 10th July brings the total of individual birds seen that year to six.

YELLOW-LEGGED GULL *Larus argentatus michahellis*

2000: Correction to Blackmoorfoot Res records published in the *YNU Rare and Scarce Bird Report 2000* – an adult on 3rd August and adults on 4th, 11th, 12th, 20th, 25th and 28th September (not August). A sub-adult was seen there on 28th August. In addition, an adult was at Scorton Quarry on 28th September.

ICELAND GULL *Larus glaucoides*

2000: An adult was at Scorton Quarry on 5th February.

GLAUCOUS GULL *Larus hyperboreus*

2000: A first-winter was at Blackmoorfoot Res from 9th to 17th and on 19th February.

WHISKERED TERN *Chlidonias hybridus*

2000: A bird flew through Fairburn Ings heading west at 1715 on 5th June (TB: DB: HG *et al*), presumed to be the bird seen the previous day at Flamborough Head

ICTERINE WARBLER *Hippolais icterina*

2000: an exceptional inland record was of a bird trapped and ringed at Foxglove Covert, Catterick on 24th September.

ARCTIC REDPOLL *Carduelis hornemanni*

Rare migrant and winter visitor

1996: One at Pannal, near Harrogate on 23rd February (R & MF), was considered by BBRC to be probably the same as one at Farnham GP from 24th to 26th March, but is here considered to be only possibly the same.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

The following observers have contributed records to this report, with apologies for any omissions. Either they have submitted records directly, or their initials appear in a local report for the species included in the systematic list. The Editors thank all who have submitted records.

Mr & Mrs N Abbey	R Caygill [RCa]	L Gillard [LG]
C Abbott [CA]	D Chesmore	J Glendinning [JG]
N W Addey [NWA]	M & J Clay [M&JC]	C Gorman [CG]
J B Ahanby	T Cleeves [TCI]	A G Gough [AGG]
P J Alker [PJA]	E Clubley [EC]	K F Gould [KFG]
A M Allport [AMA]	S Cochrane [SC]	H Gouldstone [HG]
C E Andrassy [CEA]	A Cockcroft	S R Graham
B Armitage	R Cope [RC]	A Grainger [AG]
R H Appleby [RHA]	M Corner [MCo]	R A Grainger [RAG]
P Ashton [PA]	M Coverdale	A J Gramauskas [AJG]
M R K Askew	A Crease	J Grayson [JGn]
J E Atkinson [JEA]	C Critchley [CC]	P Grba
I Austin [IA]	M Cunningham [MC]	R Greasley [RGr]
P Bagguley	P Cunningham [PC]	P K Greaves
P Baines [PB]	W F Curtis [WFC]	S Green [SGr]
R Baines [RB]	J E Dale [JED]	B H Greenacre
T Baker [TB]	J M Dale	P R Griffin
D J Bamforth	N Dales [ND]	J Grist [JGr]
M Barnett [MB]	A Dalton [AD]	M J Grunwell [MJG]
J M Bayldon [JMB]	J & T Davies	T Guilloson [TG]
J Beaumont [JB]	N C Dawtrey [NCD]	J Hamilton [JHa]
J A Beaumont [JAB]	P Day [PD]	A M Hanby [AMH]
P A Beckingham [PAB]	G A Dayes [GAD]	R E Harbird [REH]
N A Bell [NAB]	L J Degnan [LJD]	J Harold [JHd]
I Beveridge [IB]	S Denny [SD]	J T Harriman
C Bielby [CB]	M L Denton [MLD]	P Harrison [PH]
S M Bird	J Dixon [JD]	A & N Hart
J Birch [JBi]	G E Dobbs [GED]	R C Hart [RCH]
M A Blick [MAB]	M Doveston [MD]	J Harwood [JH]
R J Boland	P J Dunn [PJD]	E J Hediger [EJH]
A J Booth	D Edwards [DE]	W Hesketh
W I Boustead [WIB]	B Emson [BE]	J Hewitt [JHe]
P K Bowman [PKB]	B&S Evison [B&SE]	S Hey [SH]
D P Boyle [DPB]	S Exley [SE]	R D Hill [RDH]
D J Britton [DJB]	R & M Fairclough [R&MF]	A D Hirst [ADH]
H O Bunce [HOB]	C Featherstone [CF]	S Hitchen [SHi]
D Buckingham [DB]	G Featherstone [GF]	D G Hobson
J Butterworth	G Follows	M G Hodges [MGH]
P Butterworth	A Forsyth [AF]	S N Hodson [SNH]
D Bywater [DBy]	I Forsyth [IF]	R N Hopper
M Bywater [MBy]	M Francis [MF]	J Horton [JHo]
P J Carlton [PJC]	N Gates [NG]	D Hursthouse [DH]
G Carr [GCa]	P Gee [PG]	A A Hutt [AAH]
D Carroll [DC]	A Gibson	G Icton [GI]
N Carter	R Gilbert [RG]	T Isherwood [TI]

P V Irving [PVI]
 W Irving [WI]
 P Izzard [PI]
 D Jackson
 G Jackson [GJa]
 J Jackson [JJ]
 N Jackson
 A F Johnson [AFJ]
 S Johnson [SJ]
 A Jowett [AJ]
 G Joynt [GJ]
 F E Kenington
 L Lancaster
 P A Lassey [PAL]
 J Law [JL]
 I H Leach
 J B Leason [JBL]
 P Leonard [PL]
 M Limbert [ML]
 M Linnington [MLi]
 R Lyon [RL]
 D McAlevy [DMc]
 K McKenzie
 J McLoughlin [JMc]
 D Mansell [DM]
 I Marshall [IM]
 E A Martin [EAM]
 P Martin [PM]
 R Martin
 S Martin [SM]
 A Mason [AM]
 A J Massey [AJM]
 P R Massey [PRMa]
 J R Mather [JRM]
 T Melling [TM]
 P Meredith
 D R Middleton [DRM]
 A Miller
 B Miller
 S Mitchell [SM]
 R V Moat [RVM]
 F X Moffatt [FXM]
 K Moir [KM]
 D A Money [DAM]
 Dr & Mrs E N Moran
 N J Morgan
 B & S Morland
 P R Morris [PRM]
 P L Mountain [PLM]
 M G Neal [MGN]
 W Norman [WN]
 M Oates [MO]
 J K Palliser [JKP]

R T Parrish [RTP]
 N Parker [NP]
 V Parslow [VP]
 D M Pearce
 L Peel [LP]
 R Peel [RP]
 C J Pendlebury [CJP] DH
 Pennington [DHP]
 B G Pepper [BGP]
 C J H Percy [CJHP]
 G Picton [GP]
 P Pirringer [PP]
 N Pickering [NPi]
 M J Pilsworth [MJP]
 J D Pope
 D J Prest [DJP]
 N A Preston [NAP]
 W H Priestley [WHP]
 V L Pritchard
 D Proctor
 C S Ralston [CSR]
 E Rathmell [ER]
 J Regan [JR]
 S C Renouf [SCR]
 B Richards [BR]
 T Richardson [TR]
 A Roadhouse [AR]
 N Robinson [NR]
 K Rotherham
 L Sanders [LS]
 J Sanderson [JS]
 D J Scanlan [DJS]
 P M Scanlan [PMS]
 M Schofield
 A Scott [AS]
 T Scott [TS]
 R Seaton [RS]
 N P Senior [NPS]
 J L Sharp [JLS]
 P C Short [PCS]
 M N Sidwell [MNS]
 I C Simms [ICS]
 D J Simpson
 S P Singleton
 R S Slack [RSS]
 C Slator [CS]
 J N Smith
 P Smith [PS]
 J M Spalding
 G J Speight [GJS]
 B R Spence [BRS]
 R J Sprakes [RJS]
 D J Standring

R Stephenson [RSt]
 M F Stoyale [MFS]
 M G Stoyale [MGS]
 B Sumner
 R Swales [RS]
 M Taunton [MT]
 M K Taunton [MKT]
 G Taylor
 G C Taylor [GCT]
 J Taylor [JTa]
 R Taylor [RT]
 M Taylor [MTa]
 C C Thomas [CCT]
 G Thomas [GTh]
 M Thomas [MTh]
 J W Thompson [JWT]
 M A Thompson
 D Thurlow [DT]
 S Tilley [ST]
 P Tomlinson
 F Topham [FT]
 J L Topham [JLT]
 P T Treloar [PTT]
 J M Turton [JMT]
 M A Underwood [MAU]
 D J Venus
 D M Waddington [DMW]
 S Wadsworth [SWa]
 A J Wainscoat
 B P Wainwright
 I D Walker [IDW]
 J C Warwick [JCW]
 S P Warwick [SPW]
 G V Watola [GVW]
 I Webster [IW]
 J N Wells [JNW]
 M C Wells [MCW]
 S D Wellock [SDW]
 A J Wheeldon [AJW]
 H J Whitehead [HJW]
 K Whitehead
 N P Whitehouse
 E Wignill [EW]
 S Wignill [SW]
 T Wild [TW]
 J Wint [JW]
 D Woodhouse
 D Woodmansey [DW]
 S Worwood [SWo]
 J Wozencroft [JWo]
 K Wright
 L Young [LY]
 A Zabukas [AZ]

LOCAL REPORTS

The following local society and club reports have been received, and readers requiring additional information on those areas are advised to consult the relevant report.

Beal Carrs Bird Report 2001

Blacktoft Sands RSPB Ornithological Report 2001

Bradford Ornithological Group 2001

Cleveland Bird Report 2001 (Teesmouth Bird Club)

Fairburn Ings Nature Reserve Report No. 33, 2001

Filey Brigg Bird Report 2001 (Filey Brigg Ornithological Group)

*Flamborough Head Bird Report 2001 (Flamborough Head
Ornithological Group)*

Halifax Birdwatchers' Club Report 2001

Harrogate and District Naturalists' Society Bird Report 2001

Hull Valley Report 2001 (Hull Valley Wildlife Group)

Leeds Birdwatchers' Club 2001

Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar/SPA monthly sheets Jan-April, Sep-Dec

Ryedale Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre Report 2001

*Scarborough District Bird Report 2001 (The Scalby Nabs
Ornithological Group)*

Birds in the Sheffield Area 2001 (Sheffield Bird Study Group)

South Holderness Countryside Society (Newsletters and database)

Southfield Res and Went Ings Bird Report 2001

Sprotbrough Flash and Don Gorge Ornithological Report 2001

Spurn Wildlife No. 11 (Spurn Bird Observatory)

York Ornithological Club Report 2001

Reports and lists were also received from:

Beacon Lane Ponds and Holderness Logs; Denaby Ings; Doncaster & District Ornithological Society; Fairburn Ings; New Earswick; Potteric Carr Reserve, Pudsey Ornithological Club; Stone Creek; Swillington Ings; Thorne Moors; Wharfedale Naturalists and Winterset.

DESCRIPTION REQUIREMENTS

It is our aim to continue to present these reports with complete accuracy so that those who use them in the future may accept the records of all species without doubt or query.

British Birds Rarities

All national rarities must be described and accepted by **BBRC** to be included in the **YNU** report. We would prefer to receive the description first and will forward it immediately to **BBRC**. **BBRC** do request that all records be submitted through the County Recorder system. Failing this, we would at least expect to receive a copy. A list of species for which descriptions are required by **BBRC** for publication in their *Annual Report on Rare Birds in Great Britain* is available from *British Birds*.

County Rarities

Descriptions are required for the species listed below.

Cory's Shearwater
Great Shearwater
British Storm-petrel (sight records)
Leach's Storm-petrel
Black-crowned Night Heron
Purple Heron
Bean Goose (to race/species)
Ruddy Shelduck
American Wigeon
Green-winged Teal
Ring-necked Duck
Surf Scoter
European Honey Buzzard
White-tailed Eagle
Montagu's Harrier
Rough-legged Buzzard
Golden Eagle
Spotted Crake
Corn Crake
Common Crane
Stone-curlew
Kentish Plover
Temminck's Stint
Pectoral Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Red-necked Phalarope
Grey Phalarope
Pomarine Skua [inland records only]
Long-tailed Skua [inland records only]

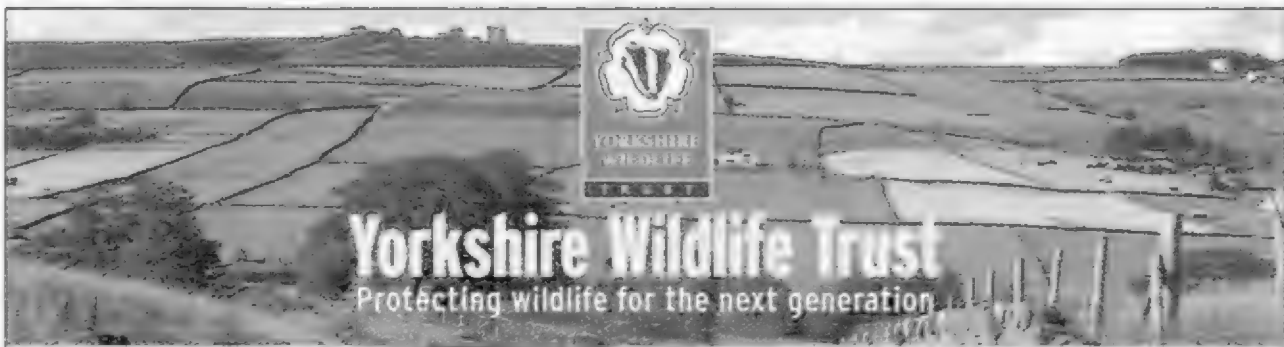
Ring-billed Gull
Sabine's Gull [inland records only]
Roseate Tern [inland records only]
Black Guillemot
European Bee-eater
Greater Short-toed Lark
Richard's Pipit
Tawny Pipit
Common Nightingale (away from breeding area)
Cetti's Warbler
Aquatic Warbler
Marsh Warbler
Icterine Warbler
Melodious Warbler
Dartford Warbler
Pallas's Leaf Warbler
Yellow-browed Warbler (inland records)
Red-breasted Flycatcher
Eurasian Golden Oriole
Woodchat Shrike
Red-billed Chough
European Serin
Rosy Starling
Common Rosefinch
Cirl Bunting
Ortolan Bunting
Little Bunting

Balearic Shearwater, Little Egret and coastal records of Sabine's Gull and Roseate Tern have been removed from the species requiring descriptions as from 1st January 2002, although we are willing to assist in adjudicating any records for local Groups and Societies. Black-crowned Night-Heron, American Wigeon, and Rosy Starling have been added to the list from 1st January 2002, as these three species will no longer be considered by BBRC from that date. In addition, in the cases of closely related species groups such as American Pacific Golden Plover, pratincole sp. and dowitcher sp. where no specific identification has been reached, BBRC will not judge these records either. They will be added to the YNU list for the sake of completeness and to monitor occurrences.

The work of the Reports Committee can be aided considerably if observers submit descriptions as soon as possible after the bird has been seen. Details should include the description taken in the field before reference to any text books; the locality; date and time; habitat; weather conditions; optical aids used; distance from the bird; period of observation; species present for comparison, if any, and previous experience of the species. Forms for submitting details based upon those by the BBRC can be obtained from any Vice-County Recorder or by e-mail from the editors.

Races and other unusual occurrences

The Reports Committee **may** request descriptions to support records of well-defined races of commoner species, (e.g. Grey-headed Wagtail) or to support records of migrant birds out of season and commoner birds seen in unusual circumstances. The Committee **will** require descriptions to support records of difficult to determine races, particularly those whose taxonomic status is under review (e.g. Siberian Chiffchaff, Caspian Gull).



Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
Protecting wildlife for the next generation

What we do...

- managing 80 nature reserves throughout Yorkshire
- wildlife advice and campaigns
- encouraging key species
- helping people enjoy wildlife

Membership benefits...

- colour magazine 3 times a year
- access to 80 nature reserves
- events around the county
- chance to learn more about wildlife

For more information call **01904 659570** or visit **www.yorkshire-wildlife-trust.org.uk**

Clip this advertisement or copy details onto a piece of paper, and send to:
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, 10 Toft Green, York YO1 6JT.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Ms/other): _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Tick one box

☐ Individual £22	☐ Joint Concessionary £22
☐ Joint £30 two people at one address	☐ Group £30 eg. schools
☐ Family £36 parents plus Wildlife Watch	☐ Corporate £295
☐ Concessionary £17 student, OAP, unwaged	

RARE BREEDING BIRDS IN YORKSHIRE

Observers who have first-hand knowledge of rare breeding birds within the county are requested to submit their evidence to the appropriate Vice-County Recorder, Report Editors or direct to the Rare Breeding Birds Panel, if the observer so wishes. The system used by the Panel for indicating geographical locations is done on a regional basis with Yorkshire being part of "England North". In some instances the county will be named but should the observer request the omission of "Yorkshire" the Panel will respect this with only the region being named. A full list of the species considered by the Panel appeared in *British Birds* 81: p 102 - 103. Species that are known to have bred, or attempted to have done so in recent years, in Yorkshire, are listed below.

In addition, brief outline details of numbers of Schedule 1 species are requested [area, numbers and success].

Black-necked Grebe
Great Bittern
Northern Pintail
Garganey
Common Pochard
European Honey Buzzard
Eurasian Marsh Harrier
Montagu's Harrier
Northern Goshawk
Eurasian Hobby
Common Quail
Spotted Crake
Corn Crake
Black-tailed Godwit
Little Gull
Eurasian Golden Oriole
Bluethroat
Black Redstart
Fieldfare
Parrot Crossbill
Common Rosefinch

Panel report forms are available from the Report Editors, Vice-County recorders or direct from the RBBP by post or from the RBBP's website.

Dr. M. A. Ogilvie, Secretary RBBP, Glencairn, Bruichladdich, Isle of Islay, PA49 7UN. Website: www.rbbp.rg.uk

PROPOSED REVIEW OF YORKSHIRE BEAN GEESE RECORDS

Bean Goose *Anser fabalis* is regarded as a scarce and irregular winter visitor and passage migrant to the county, but some of the previous records have not been fully documented, and the numbers reported may be giving a misleading impression of its true status. Bean Geese reported as part of WeBS counts can be submitted to the WWT without the need for a description, so a number of published records have not been verified at county level. The Reports Committee therefore intends to carry out a review of records of this species, in order to determine its true status. Observers are requested to submit any outstanding descriptions, including for any records that may have been published without descriptions in previous years.

In 1979, 1993 and 1996 there were undoubtedly influxes into the county of Tundra Bean Goose *A. f. rossicus*. A number of flocks of Bean Goose *sp.*, some of considerable size, have also been reported from the Lower Derwent Valley over the last decade and some of these flocks have been seen by visiting birders. The documentation for most of these reports, and some other recent sightings from elsewhere in the county, has not been provided. With two influxes following close together, and numbers apparently increasing in the Lower Derwent Valley, the species appeared to be becoming so numerous that fewer descriptions were being submitted. This led to a number of unsubstantiated reports being published that may have exaggerated the numbers that occur annually. This continued up to 1999. All records in the 2000 and 2001 YNU Reports are fully documented but another winter influx will be a greater test

Many older records do not differentiate between the two forms, Taiga Bean Goose *A. f. fabalis* and Tundra Bean Goose *A. f. rossicus*, but for most recent records, observers have attempted to identify to form. Now that two forms are recognised, the potential for errors in identification has increased, with Tundra Bean Goose proving to be difficult to separate from Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus* without relatively close views in good light, and many observers in the county lack extensive experience. The identification of Taiga Bean Goose is somewhat easier, with experience, as there are more pronounced size and structural differences, as well as plumage details, to assist in separating birds from other grey geese.

Taiga Bean Goose breeds in the taiga zone of Scandinavia and western Russia, and the population is estimated to be about 90-110,000 individuals. Populations winter in southern Sweden, moving south-west to the Low Countries in cold weather, and south of the Baltic in north Germany and Poland. The Taiga Bean Goose was apparently common in Britain in the early part of the last century, but there are now only two regular wintering populations. These are in the Yare Valley, Norfolk and on the Slammanan Plateau in Central Scotland, where there were 296 and 168 respectively in 1998-99.

Small numbers have been reported in the county annually in recent years, either lone individuals or in small flocks, sometimes accompanying other grey geese, notably White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons* and Pink-footed Goose. The numbers of wintering Pink-footed Geese are much reduced, but large movements are sometimes noted, with peak passage usually occurring in late September and October, and again in February and March. Spring birds are often reported flying north-west, suggesting an origin from further south in Eastern England, such as Norfolk. There has been speculation that some of the Norfolk Taiga Bean Geese may pass through the county, and there have also been regular reports from the Derwent Valley of wintering birds. 42 were reported to the WWT in December 1998, and an unprecedented 175 on 13th February 1999. Descriptions of these birds are required, and would be welcome from any visiting birder.

Tundra Bean Goose breeds in the tundra zone of northern Russia and western Siberia, and the population estimated to winter in Europe is perhaps 600,000 individuals, and increasing. Most migrate westwards along the south Baltic to winter in western Poland, Germany and the Netherlands, but others winter in Hungary, Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia and Yugoslavia. Small but decreasing numbers travel as far as northern Italy and northern Spain. Small parties occasionally visit the English east coast as a result of displacement due to severe weather in their nearest wintering grounds. There were national influxes in 1978-9, 1993 and 1996. A large count at Heigham Holmes in Norfolk of 365 birds in 1993-4 is thought to possibly refer to this form, and 103 were reported from there in 1995-6.

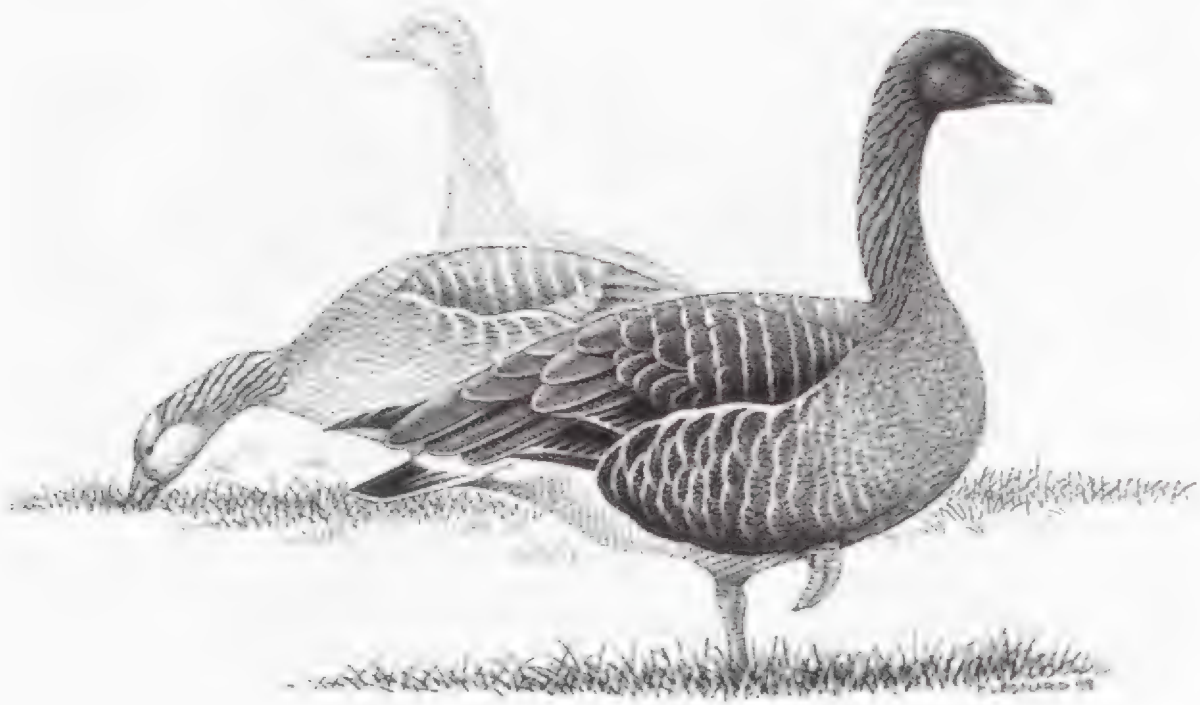
Influxes into the county have been noted in 1979, February 1993 and 1996, matching national trends. Flocks have been recorded on the Ouse Washes, in Essex and Kent, and as far west as Slimbridge. 65 birds were reported at Wheldrake on 4th March 1996, and 76 from Sunk Island on 6th March 1999. The numbers being reported from Yorkshire do not seem to be matched by similar arrivals in Lincolnshire, however. Like Taiga Bean Goose, this form also occurs with small wandering parties of Pink-footed Goose, and some of these records have been well-documented. Nevertheless, there are a number of identification pitfalls, and some birds have attracted considerable local debate.

An intriguing unpublished record in the YNU files concerns a large flock of possible Bean Geese seen on the Humber Wildfowl Refuge at Broomfleet Island on 30th January 1972, claimed by the warden, someone very familiar with Pink-footed Goose. A Bean Goose was shot and photographed by a wildfowler on 29th January and this record was accepted and published in the 1972 Report. 120 Bean Geese were again reported on 8th February by another observer. Unfortunately there are no descriptions in the files to substantiate these records.

Annual Totals of Bean Geese Reported in YNU Reports 1970 – 2001

Year	Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis sp</i>	Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis sp</i>	Tundra Bean Goose <i>Anser f. rossicus</i>
1970	0		
1971	1		
1972	1 (shot)		
1973	1		
1974	1		
1975	7		
1976	55		
1977	25		
1978	22		
1979	111		
1980	9		
1981	17		
1982	25		
1983	6		
1984	22		
1985	33		3
1986	17		
1987	32		
1988	20		
1989	5		
1990	34		1
1991	11	2	2
1992	7		5
1993	59		8
1994	39		
1995	29		8
1996	2	20	182
1997	33	70	27
1998	4	66	12
1999	2	210	76
2000	7	10	1
2001		3	16

The table on the previous page includes all Bean Geese records published in YNU reports. Where reports were received from a number of sites that could possibly be attributed to roving flocks, these birds have only been counted once. For reports from the Derwent Valley, only the largest flock reported in each winter period has been included. The February 1993 influx almost certainly involved *A. f. rossicus* but few were identified to that form.



Acknowledgement

I am grateful to Richard Hearn (WWT) for providing access to unpublished information and for providing reference material.

References

- Cranswick, P. A., Waters, J., Evans, J. & Pollitt, M.S. 1995. *The Wetland Bird Survey 1993-94: Wildfowl and Wader Counts*. BTO/WWT/RSPB/JNCC, Slimbridge.
- Nilsson, L, van den Bergh, L & Madsen, J. 1999. Taiga Bean Goose. (In Madsen, J, Cracknell, G, & Fox, A. D. *Goose Populations of the Western Palaearctic: a review of status and distribution*. *Wetlands International Publication No. 48*. Wetlands International, Wageningen.
- Oates, J. 1997. Identification of Taiga Bean Goose and Tundra Bean Goose. *Birding World* 10:421-426.
- Van den Bergh, L. 1999. Tundra Bean Goose. (In Madsen, J, Cracknell, G, & Fox, A. D. *Goose Populations of the Western Palaearctic: a review of status and distribution*. *Wetlands International Publication No. 48*. Wetlands International, Wageningen.

G. E. Dobbs, 2003

REVIEW OF YORKSHIRE CASPIAN GULL RECORDS



All photographs: Swillington Ings, G. Taylor

The identification of Caspian Gull *Larus (argentatus) cachinnans* has become an intriguing subject for observers in the county, especially as there is the possibility that it may one day be considered to be a full species. The British Ornithological Union currently regards it as a subspecies of Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, and the YNU Reports Committee follow the BOU nomenclature and systematics.

Caspian Gull breeds in the Caspian and Black Sea areas, but has recently expanded its breeding range to Poland. It is now regularly reported from south-east England, but in much smaller numbers than *michahellis*. It has been reported with increasing frequency from rubbish tips in the Midlands, especially Northamptonshire and more recently Derbyshire. North of these areas it is decidedly rare, as might be expected for a form that is dispersing northwards. It is likely that the number of claims of this form will increase, mirroring the huge increase in the occurrence of *michahellis*. It usually occurs later than *michahellis* with late autumn and winter the peak periods, but it could occur at any time. It might be expected to occur on rubbish tips in South and West Yorkshire, but a spell of south-easterly winds may also bring one to the coast.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the identification criteria for this form, and references are included for those who wish to research this topic further. BBRC requested that descriptions be submitted of all claims of *cachinnans* prior to January 1st 2000, leading to the first British record being accepted from Essex for 1995. The key features for acceptance of this form, as set out on the BBRC website, are:

“Birds should have been well seen and watched over long periods, preferably by experienced observers who are regular gull watchers, familiar with their local ‘large white-headed gulls’ and with ‘Western Yellow-legged Gull’ *L. (cachinnans) michahellis* and ‘Northern Herring Gull’ *L. argentatus argentatus*.

adults - It must be clear that the bird is fully adult (primary patterns of sub-adults are not diagnostic). The precise pattern of the primaries needs to be clearly established including that of the underside of p10. Bill, leg, eye and, ideally eye-ringing (the latter usually very hard to see) colours should be established and the extent and nature of any head or neck streaking accurately described.

juveniles and first winters - As well as vital structural features it is important to note: the colour of the head and body including the precise pattern and distribution of any streaking or barring; the pattern of the scapulars (note any second generation feathers), coverts (paying particular attention to the greater coverts) and tertials, the pattern of the underwing and upperwing, rump and tail pattern..... Only classic birds are likely to be accepted."

It should be noted that immatures are more likely to turn up than adults, and may be easier to identify.

From the BOURC website, May 2003, announcing the decision to add the form to Category A on the British List:

"On the question of just which were the necessary criteria for acceptance, a majority of the committee felt that a description of the pattern of the 10th primary (on adults) was essential in addition to all the other well-documented 'jizz' characters."

Now that clear guidelines for adjudicating records have been published on the BBRC and BOURC websites, it is up to county records committees to decide upon each claim. Although decisions on individual records prior to 2000 have not yet been published by BBRC, the YNU has been in correspondence with members of BBRC and other experts over a number of claims for the county, and the resulting decisions are included here.

Old Moor, Barnsley 6th November 1998: adult

Most of the features noted of this bird corresponded well with *cachinnans* but the tenth primary was not clearly described, and the bird was only observed for five minutes. Not acceptable as a county first.

Redcar, 4th February 1999: adult.

Published in *Yorkshire Birding* 9: 58, the description emphasizes structural features, but critically fails to indicate the pattern of p10, and the description of "quite extensive black on wing tips" may not be correct for *cachinnans*. Not acceptable.

Withens Clough Reservoir, 11th September 1999: probable 3rd or 4th year.

Published in the Halifax Bird Report 1999, but not formally submitted to the YNU, this bird was probably a *michahellis* based on mantle colour, leg colour, and presence of pale brown in the tertials. Not acceptable.

Bransholme SW, Hull, 3rd and 8th January, 2000: first-winter

A very detailed description received, but the bird was not an obvious first-winter, showing some anomalous features. Greater and median coverts were both unusual,



as was the lack of the patchwork of bleached white areas and black spots on the greyish mantle, and there was no critical detail on inner primaries, which are normally silvery with narrow black outer edges, not "brownish grey", and usually form an obvious pale inner panel from above. The contentious nature of this record means that it is not acceptable.

Flamborough Head, 12th November 2000: adult or fourth-winter

Although multi-observed, and never particularly close to observers, only one observer, Brett Richards, has so far submitted notes, that although brief, fitted *cachinnans* quite well, particularly p10, although leg colour had perhaps more yellow tones than typical *cachinnans* in November. As this would be a county first, and apparently was photographed, the committee has decided to pend this record awaiting further information. It is to be hoped that this will be forthcoming.

Spurn Point, 7th and 8th July 2001: second-summer

A detailed description, together with photographs, was received, and mantle colour, structure and posture, leg length and colour, state of moult all right for *cachinnans*, although lack of obvious white spot on second-generation p10 a possible minus. This record is deemed to be acceptable.

Scalby Mills, 28th November 2001: adult

Observers noted most of features expected, although leg colour incorrect. Also, lack of observer experience and photographic evidence. Not acceptable.

New Swillington Ings, 30th November 2001: third-winter

Well described and photographed; ageing based on pattern of p10, with so much black and large white mirror, hint of black in tail, and presence of some immature wing coverts. Shape of body, head and bill, bare part colour and plumage tones all correct for *cachinnans*. Record accepted

A review of the status of *cachinnans* and related forms has recently been undertaken by the BOU, and it has now been accepted onto Category A of the British List. While its taxonomic status is being clarified, including examination of the possibility of intergrades, (hybridization with Herring Gull has been reported from Germany), the YNU Reports Committee believes that a cautious approach is justified. Until Yorkshire birders, including committee members, gain more experience of this form, and a pattern of occurrence is established, some records will be pended. Photographic evidence may be essential to establish identity beyond doubt in many cases.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are particularly owed to Brian Small and Martin Garner for their advice on individual records.

References

- Bakker, T., Offereins, R., and Winters, R. 2000. Caspian Gull Gallery, *Birding World* 13: 60-72
- Batty, C., Lowe, T., and Millington, R. 2003 Winter Gull Gallery, *Birding World* 16: 114-225
- Garner, M., and Quin, D. 1997. Identification of Yellow-legged Gulls in Britain, *British Birds* 90: 25-62
- Garner, M., Quin, D., and Glover, B. 1997. Identification of Yellow-legged Gulls in Britain, *British Birds* 90: 369-383
- Jonsson, L. 1998. Yellow-legged Gulls and yellow-legged Herring Gulls in the Baltic, *Alula* 3: 74-100
- Neubauer, G., and Millington, R. 2000. Caspian Gull identification revisited, *Birding World* 13:462-465
- Shirihai, H. 1996. *The Birds of Israel*. Academic Press, London.
- Small, B. J. 2001. *The identification of Caspian Gull*. Unpublished manuscript
- Small, B. J. 2001. The juvenile Caspian Gull in Suffolk, *Birding World* 14: 385-387

Website

Rudy Offereins <http://www.xs4all.nl/~calidris/gullindex.htm>

G. E. Dobbs, 2003

**Take the worry out of producing
your own Bird Publication or
Club Bird Report....**

Palm Group Limited

*The printer that cares about print
& understands birds*



*For a no obligation
chat or quote ring Mike Palmer:*

01482 568179

7 Wiltshire Road, Kingston Upon Hull. HU4 6PA



